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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50642—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1896.

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Contains over 300 Apartments. (Under Royal Patronage)
Complete Ventilation. ELECTRIC LIGHT THROUGHOUT. LIFTS.
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QUEEN'S GATE TERRACE, LONDON, S.W.
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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1896.
P.M. CALEDONIA.....	7388	W. B. Andrews...	21st March
† SUTLEJ	4304	A. Symons	28th "
P.L. PENINSULAR ...	6987	R. F. Briscoe	4th April.
† ORIENTAL	6284	L. H. Moule.....	11th "
P.M.L. AUSTRALIA ..	6901	I. Reeves	18th "
P.V.L. CLYDE	4136	.....	25th "
P.M.L. CALEDONIA ...	7388	W. B. Andrews ...	2nd May.
† SUTLEJ	4272	A. Symons	9th "
P.L. CARTHAGE	8263	M. DeHorne.....	16th "
			FRIDAY. 5 P. M.
† GANGES.....	4296	T. F. Creery	22nd May.
P.L. ORIENTAL.....	6284	L. H. Moule	29th "

The Steamers marked P. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked P.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking Passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port transhipping in the Mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The Steamers marked P. M. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" marked P M proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for these voyages.
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A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

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Bombay, 11th February 1896.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR....	J. Nicolich.....	4,119	750	1st April 1896
IMPERATRIX ..	T. Rassovich ..	4,191	750	1st May 1896
IMPERATOR.....	J. Nicolich....	4,119	750	1st June 1896

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA TERESA ..	V. Gherzmann.	3,042	350	7th April '96
KLEKTRA	F. Kossovich..	3,185	350	7th May '96
MARIA VALERIE...	A. Fellner	4,235	350	7th June '96

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE...	A. Fellner.....	4,235	350	21st Mar. '96

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FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.
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FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "PEMBA," 1,552 tons, on or about the 25th March, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Basrah in the foregoing or any order. (Weatherpermitting.)
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
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FOR COAST AND RANGOON.
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FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.
S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, sailing about 28th March.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Bombay, 20th March, 1896.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
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PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
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BUGS,
FLEAS,
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BUT IS HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
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It is Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.
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TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS
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The tone is all that can be desired, and is of a pure singing quality, but with a resonance not to be found in the general run of Iron Frame Pianos.
Our imports for the coming season will be the finest we have ever offered for excellence of workmanship, exterior finish, quality of tone, and durability.
SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
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TRICYCLES. BOYS' CRICKET SETS.
FRESH ARRIVAL OF PERFUMERY.
Truffit's Euchrisma. Mrs Allen's Hair Restorer. Rimmel's Hair Dye. Eau de Bolot. Fleur de Riz. Royal Powder. Superfine Violet Powder. Pears' Soap. Carbolic Soap. Shaving Soap. Lime Juice and Glycerine. Lubin's Scent, Assorted. Vinaigrette Scent. Florida Water. Rimmel's Pomade. Piver's Eau de Tonic. French Assorted Scent in Boxes. Egg Julep Truffits. Rowland's Kalydor. Bay Rum. Dr. Pierre's Dentifrice. Florilino. Poudre de Riz. Poudre de Java. Vinolia Soap. Terrebene Soap. Pears' Balls of sizes. French Soap, Assorted. Brillantine. Atkinson's Scent, Assorted in Honey Water. Lavender Water. Glycerine Pomade. Piver's Eau de Oppoponax. Bloom of Roses. Opalin Powder. Extract of Elder Flowers. Golden Hair Wash. Eau de Figaro. Piver's Dentifrice. Camphorated Chalk. Camphorated Myrrh and Chalk. Rose Leaf Powder. Cuticura Soap. Honey Soap. Pears' Otto Rose Soap. Rowland's Macassar Oil. Cosmetique. Symth and Nephew Scent. Eau de Cologne. Aqua Geneva. Photocroma Pomade. Piver's Eau de Rose. Loyd's Euxis. Eau de Toilet. Valentine.
BOLTON & COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
FOR THE
HOMEWARD VOYAGE
OVERLAND TRUNKS.
TROOPSHIP TRUNKS.
GLADSTONE BAGS.
FITTED BAGS.
TRAVELLING RUGS.
BOMBAY.

"FERRINTOSH"
IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PEG WHISKY IN INDIA.
CONSUMED EVERYWHERE.
Rs. 27-0 per Dozen.
PHILLIPS AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.
CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.
As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.
Rs. 60 per doz. qts. and Rs. 30 per doz. pts., nett cash
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS, 11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.
HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms 675 per year. Application to
Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

MAIOLICA TOILET SERVICES.—5-Piece Sets, Rs. 10-8, Rs. 11-8, Rs. 15, Rs. 25, Rs. 40.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, H. DITMAR, 69, Esplanade Road.

MILITARY SIGNALLING
OR
RIFLE RANGE
CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.
SUITABLE also for Racing or Noting the passage of seconds or fractions of a second.
In the Chronograph Watch we have an independent centre second hand which can be released, stopped, and returned to Zero by three distinct applications of pressure to the winding Coronet or in the case of Hunters and Half Hunters to a small stud at the side of the Case. The three actions of the long hand in no way effect the movement of the Watch, nor will the Watch cease to record the progression of time as the Stop Watch will do.
We have now introduced a Chronograph Watch, having the most reliable movement possible in the most simple form with a view to bringing a thoroughly First Class accurate, reliable and Safe Chronograph Watch within a reasonable price, and in offering this Watch to the public, we do so in the fullest confidence that it will give the utmost satisfaction and do credit to our recommendation.
DESCRIPTION.
Nickel Silver Case crystal face, bold dial, keyless lever, with triple Chronograph action, having a minute recorder strong movement with compensation balance for extremes of temperature Palladium hair spring. The highest quality in the most simple form. All complete in Case with spare glass and main spring, Rs. 90.
CHRONOGRAPH ONLY.
We have also a Chronograph without any Watch, but having the new triple action on he winding Coronet and having also a minute recorder which we offer for Rs. 35.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
[ESTABLISHED 1862.]
Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY
DURING 11 YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1894.

Year.	New Assurances.	Net Premium Income.	Invested Funds.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1883	87,18,240	16,45,648	53,32,048
1894.....	1,09,16,794	33,98,357	1,80,52,078

It will thus be seen that in Eleven Years the Net Premium Income has more than doubled whilst the Funds show an Increase in a still larger proportion, which remarkable expansion affords convincing testimony of Good Management and Successful Working, and promises splendid results in the future.
CHIEF AGENTS:—W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.
THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY
(ESTABLISHED 1797).
THE PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE OF LONDON
(ESTABLISHED 1782).
THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.
(ESTABLISHED 1850).
THE STRAITS INSURANCE CO., SINGAPORE (MARINE).
THE WORLD MARINE INSURANCE CO., LD.
As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, FIRE, and MARINE RISKS.
Terms on Application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

WASHING DRESS FABRICS
FOR THE HOT WEATHER.
NEW ZEPHYRS.
PLAIN COLORS, As. 8.
FANCY STRIPES, As. 10.
FANCY CHECKS, As. 5 TO As. 10.
CREPONS.
NEW CROCODILE CREPON, As. 14.
"HILTON" STRIPE CREPON, As. 9.
CAMBRICS.
FANCY PRINTED CAMBRICS, for Ladies' Shirts and Blouses, As. 7, 9, and 10.
WHITE NAINSOOKS, from Rs. 2-5 per piece of 12 Yards.
FULL RANGE OF PATTERNS FREE ON APPLICATION.
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,
HORNBY ROAD.

WINES, SPIRITS, AND STORES.
WE respectfully call the attention of residents in Bombay and Mofussil to this Department of our Business, which is well STOCKED with the Best and Freshest GOODS, imported every fortnight from the most reliable sources.
Our NEW PRICE LIST, Just Published, containing REDUCED PRICES, may be had on application.
PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.
PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.
UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.
The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 3.
BAHADURS No. 2.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 4.
BAHADURS No. 3.	BAHADUR REGALIAS.
BAHADURS No. 4.	BAHADUR PRINCESSAS.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 1.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 1.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 2.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 2.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 3.	BAHADUR EXCELSIORS.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 4.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 1.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 1.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 2.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 2.	BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.

BAHADUR REEDS.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS.
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE.
SOCIETY'S REUNIONS.
Triumphant Success of Everybody's Favourites.
HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY.
THE DONATORS OF MIRTH AND MUSIC.
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, MARCH 21ST.
ANOTHER COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
EVERYTHING NEW.
Hudson's popular song "If I like it" given gratis to all Patrons.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
Read this Monster Bill.
PART FIRST.
MINSTRELSY.
OUR SOCIAL GATHERING,
Miss May Habgood will preside at the Pianoforte.
Vaudeurists ..... Conversationalists. ..... Bonist.
Mr. T. Hudson. Miss Lillie Hudson. Mr. D. C. Smith.
Overture—From the Opera Dick. Company.
Song—The Yeoman's Wedding ... Mr. A. Holland.
Comic Recitation—Surprising ..... Mr. D. C. Smith.
Song—Somebody Loves Me ..... Miss Marie Alston.
Song and Dance—The Dancing Mistress ..... Miss Amy Dewhurst.
Serio-Comic Effusion—What He's done for me! ..... Miss Emmie Morrison.
Humorette—The Farm Yard Gate. Mr. T. Hudson.
Song—The Fog Bell ..... Miss Onslow Mackay.
Overture and Vocal Quartettes arranged by Miss May Habgood.
First part terminating with
THE AUTOMATIC INVENTION,
OR THE SAUSAGE ROLL.
By Messrs. HUDSON, HOLLAND and SMITH.
Interval of 10 minutes only.
PART SECOND.
Interlude Piano ..... Mr. H. Gilbert.
HUDSON'S HUMOROUS LECTURE.
"Astronomy" or Suns, Moons, and Stars, &c.
MONS. PROVO
(The Marvellous Equilibrist) in his Wonderful Peformance.
Miss MAY HABGOOD
Will play Gottschalk's "Grand Pasquenade" and "Home Sweet Home" Paraphrase for left hand only, first time in Bombay.
Mr. HARRY SHINE.
The Great English Comedian, will warble about the "Recruiting Sergeant," &c.
HUDSON'S ROARING SKETCH.
MIR-NE-HA-HA.
(Or the Soldier's Return).
First time in Bombay.
Miss EMMIE MORRISON in her Original Serio-Comicism, "The "Husband," "Wife," and "Child."
Miss AMY DEWHURST
in her Artistic Top Boot Dance.
The Evening's Entertainment will conclude with Harry Shine's Roaring Farce,
"THE FOILED MASHERS"
(Or My Neighbour's Wife.)

Mr. Honeysuckle	Mr. H. Gilbert.
Mrs. Honeysuckle	Miss L. Linton.
Mrs. O'Shannassy	Miss E. Morrison.
Patrie O'Shannassy	Mr. D. C. Smith.
Mrs. McPherson	Miss N. Alston.
Sandy McPherson-(Wily Scot)	Mr. Harry Shine.

THOS. P. HUDSON.
Admission, Rs. 4, 3, 2 and 1.
Reserved Seats at SOUNDY & Co.
Smiling begins 9-15 sharp. Carriages 11-15.

ASIATIC S. N. Co., Ld.

THE S. S. "NAIRUNG," has arrived from BURMAH and COAST PORTS, and will DISCHARGE in the Dock.
Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.
Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damages must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all Responsibilities in regard to Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the Sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be Entertained.
Captain CLARK will attend every Morning to Survey Damages if any.
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.
Agents.
Bombay, 20th March, 1896.

NOTICE.

REQUIRED by the Municipality of Bombay a CIVIL ENGINEER, for the post of Acting Deputy Executive Engineer, Water-Works.
The applicant must have had actual experience in the construction and administration of the Water-Works of a City.
Salary Rs. 800, rising to Rs. 1,000, by increments depending upon qualifications and good service.
The appointment will probably be a continuous one and there is little chance of its terminating under three years. On vacancies occurring the acting incumbent would, if his service had proved satisfactory, be eligible for appointment to a permanent post in the Executive Engineer's Department.
Further particulars may be obtained on application to the Undersigned.
Applications for the appointment must reach the Undersigned on or before the 10th of June, 1896, and must be accompanied by certificates as to character and experience.
P. SNOW, I.C.S.,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 18th March, 1896.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.
THE LORD REAY LECTURESHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given to Graduates of the Grant Medical College and to Medical Graduates of the University of Bombay, that the subject for the above-mentioned Lectureship for the Winter Session of 1896-97 will be PHYSIOLOGY. The course will consist of not fewer than two and not more than four Lectures. Applications from intending Candidates for the Lectureship will be received by the Principal, Grant Medical College, up to 30th April next. Copies of the Rules, giving particulars as regards remuneration, etc., can be obtained from the College Clerk.
W. K. HATCH, F. R. C. S., Surgeon-Major,
Acting Principal, Grant Medical College.
Bombay, 20th March, 1896.

NOTICE.
ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

Of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W
BOMBAY DEPOT.
OWING to the TOTAL DESTRUCTION of this DEPOT by FIRE, on this date, it is regretted that Departments Nos. 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14 and 18 will be UNABLE to RECEIVE ORDERS until further notice.
Departments Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6, 12 and 13, (that is to say the Grocery, Tobacco, Tweed, Drugs, Games and Books Departments) will be ABLE to RESUME BUSINESS within a few days.
The WINE DEPARTMENT will also be able to resume business very shortly.
ALL Orders received subsequent to the 10th instant, will be attended to, AS FAR AS POSSIBLE.
All Orders which came to hand prior to that date and are not yet executed, may be considered to be destroyed.
Members are requested to repeat all orders that they have had registered at this Depot for execution later on, and also to send a list of any of their property which may have been at the Depot, including hard-cases, drums, &c.
The KARACHI DEPOT is, of course, stocked, and doing business, as usual.
A. HILDEBRAND,
General Manager.
Bombay, 11th March, 1896.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, Limited, will be held at the registered office of the Corporation, No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, on the 26th day of March, 1896, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of passing a Special Resolution to amend clause 3 of the Memorandum of Association of the Corporation under the Indian Companies (Memorandum of Association) Act 1866.
The terms of the Resolution to be then proposed are specified in the circular letter issued to the shareholders in accordance with the provisions of Article 138 of the Articles of Association of the Corporation.
Should the Resolution be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation to a second extraordinary meeting which will be subsequently convened in pursuance of the provisions of the Indian Companie's Act.
By Order of the Board,
WALLACE and Co.
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.
Bombay, 20th March, 1896.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 369 OF 1895.
NAGINDAS RANCHORDAS and another...Plaintiffs.
VERSUS.
BAI BHANBAI, widow, and another.....Defendants.
AND
The said BHANBAI, widow, and other.....Claimants.
WHEREAS by a Warrant of Sale dated the 19th day of March, 1896, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to SELL (on giving 24 hours' Notice) the undermentioned moveable property in satisfaction of debt, interest and costs amounting to Rs. 2,721-14-7 and further costs:—
1. Marble Top Octagon Table.
2. Marble Top Octagon Teapoys.
4. Drawing-room Chairs.
1. Brass Double Bed-Stead.
1. Inlaid Mirrored Cupboard.
1. Silver Grey Arab Horse.
1. Victoria by F. Selby (with lamps and cushions).
Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on SATURDAY, the 21st day of March, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, the undersigned will under and by virtue of the said Warrant put up for sale by Public Auction at Bronson Messrs. MEHRJI JOHNSTON and Co., Auctioneers, at their Rooms, No. 4, Forbes Street, Fort, the said moveable property.
Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.—Dated this 19th day of March, 1896.
GHELLABHAI HARIDAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. ARDESIR, HORMUSJI & DINSHAW,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.
Annual Subscription in advance.....Rs. 10.
Single Copy.....Annas 4.
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

SHERRY.

"LA TORRE," a natural Solera, is a Dry Wine, combining great Flavor with Delicacy of Bouquet.
Rs. 27-10, CASH.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMALGAMATED MEETING
OF
TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.
TO BE HELD IN THE
TOWN HALL, BOMBAY,
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, 21st March, 1896.
Chair to be taken at 8-45 P.M.
BY
S. TOMLINSON, Esq., M. INST., C.E.,

PROGRAMME.

1 Overture .....Mirella .....Gounod.
Band 2 Roy. Dublin Fusiliers.
2 Opening Address by Chairman.
3 Address .....Army Temp. Assoc. ...Lt.-Col. Freeman.
4 Address .....W. Women's Chr. Temp. Union .....Mrs. Hutchings.
5 Vocal Duet ..... Misses Humphrey
6 Address .....Ch. of Eng. Temp. Soc.....Rev. A. H. Bowman.

INTERVAL
(10 minutes.)

7 Pianoforte Solo.....Miss Flower.
8 Address .....I. O. Good Templars ...Rev. E. J. Drew.
9 Address .....Ind. Temp. Assoc. ....Prof. N. Welinkar.
10 March .....Austria .....Norwatny.
Band 2 Roy. Dublin Fusiliers.
11 Address .....Bombay Temp. Union...Rev. I. Row.
12 Address.....I. O. Rechabites .....Mr. W. Arnott.
Concluding remarks by Chairman.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.
ADMISSION FREE.
All are cordially invited.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per Italian Steamer "R. RUBATTINO," Captain G. PARODI, are informed of her arrival from GENOA, on the 20th instant, and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in VICTORIA DOCK, and all Claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.
E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

NOW READY.
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY,

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.
Annual Subscription (in advance).....Rs. 12
Ditto (including postage to Europe).....Rs. 15
Single Copy .....As. 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.
The sale of the right, title and interest in property of Asfur Purshotam, deceased an Insolvent, advertised at the instructions of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, has been withdrawn.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 21st March, 1896.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.
SALE OF 200 BALES GOOD MACHINE GINNED BROACH COTTON.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public Auction at Colaba, by order and in the Jutha of Messrs. Breul & Co. and on account and at the risk of Jeypal Sejpal—
N N—200 bales good machine ginned Broach Cotton.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 21st March, 1896.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, &c., from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
JAMES HAWKER AND Co.	Plymouth.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Château d'Ay.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Château d'Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
BUTLER NEPHEW AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Leith, N. B.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith, N. B.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
FELICE SCHEIBLER.	Milan.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE.	London.
R. SCHLUMBERGER,	Vienna.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Cote d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN & Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN
JOHN JAMESON
& SONS' (DUBLIN)
"OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE
WHISKEY.
Please see you get it with
METAL CAPSULES { BLUE .....One Star. PINK .....Two Stars. GOLD .....Three Stars.
OF ALL DEALERS.
Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S.:—
C. DAY & CO., LONDON.

THE NEW LANOWLI HOTEL.

THIS first-class HOTEL is situated on a Charming and Healthy Spot on the Borders of the Lanowli Woods.
A few minutes' walk from the Railway Station on the Sakar-Pathar Road.
The only place for Comfort and Cleanliness, and every Room and Verandah open to the Westerly Breeze.
Table d'Hote under efficient supervision.
For particulars apply to the MANAGER.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.
THERAPION No. 1 in three days only removes gonorrhœa, gleet, and all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.
THERAPION No. 2 for syphilis, disease of the bones, sore throat, threatened destruction of the nose and palate, impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots blotches, and all those diseases for which it has been to much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and the ruin of health. Under this medicine every vestige of disease rapidly disappears, and the skin assumes the pleasing softness of infancy.
THERAPION No. 3 for nervous debility, relaxation, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.
THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and carefully observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

NOTICES.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
NOTICE.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED, from the 26th instant to the 2nd proximo, both dates inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.
Bombay, 19th March, 1896.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 21st and 23rd instant, those days being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act 1881."
JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 14th March, 1896

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
KEROSENE OIL EMPTY CASES AND TINS.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, not later than 1 P.M. (gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 25th instant, Tenders for the purchase of the EMPTY CASES and TINS, which may be available for disposal during six months, May to October, ensuing.
Payment must be made and delivery taken of all accumulations, at least once in every month.
Offers must be made on the Company's Form (to be obtained from the Undersigned), and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 100, as security for due fulfilment of engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 16th March, 1896.

PRESIDENCY SAVINGS BANK.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA have DECIDED to CLOSE the PRESIDENCY SAVINGS BANK, and to TRANSFER the BUSINESS to the POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.
DEPOSITORS are requested TO PRESENT their PASS BOOKS at the Bank without delay to have their balances transferred. The accounts will be transferred as far as possible in the order in which the Pass Books are received.
The balances of depositors whose Pass Books are not presented for transfer on or before 31st March next, will be transferred at the convenience of the Bank between the 31st March and 30th September following. Transactions on accounts after transfer will be allowed only at the Post Office, where the Pass Books should be presented.
Accounts will be transferred in the first instance to the General Post Office, Bombay, only.
New accounts will not be opened after this date.
The Presidency Savings Bank will be finally closed on 30th September next.
The Post Office Savings Bank allows interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.
JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary.
Bank of Bombay, Bombay, March 2, 1896.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 207 OF 1893.
HURRIVULLUBHDAS BALGOWANDAS.....Plaintiff.
VS.
KHARWA DEWSEY BHOJA, KHIMJEE HEERJEE, NEBA DEWSEY, ALKA DEWSEY and PANKA DEWSEY .....Defendants
PURSUANT to the final Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 13th day of September, 1894, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of April, 1896, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon in one lot.
PARTICULARS.
All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and of the abovenamed Defendants or any of them in the following properties:—
FIRSTLY.—All that piece of pension tax and Tocca ground together with the messuage, tar and other trees, and wells standing thereon, situate at Mazagaongs without the Fort and in the sub-district of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 11, 11, 18, 11, 11, 743, 43, 222, 11, 749, New Nos. 3462, 3474, 3493, 3651, 3167, 4693, 15419, 3463 and 4693 and New Survey Nos. 1-825, 1-822, 2-873, 1-876, 1-874, 1-873, 1-872, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Street No. 943, and Ward No. 7376, containing 13385 square yards, and five-sixths of another square yard or thereabouts.
SECONDLY.—All that piece of pension tax ground situate at Matoongs without the Fort in the sub-district of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 4687, and bounded on the East, West and North by the property of Mingeel Pawloo Fernan, and on the South by the property of Phillip containing one hundred and fifty-five square yards and five-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts.
For further particulars and conditions of Sale Application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 5, Sir Bhalchandra Lallo Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 20th day of January, 1896.
G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

THE NIGHT OF THE GODS.
BY JOHN O'NEILL.
IN TWO VOLUMES, WITH INDEX.

THE First Volume of this work, embodying a vast amount of accurately recorded Folk Lore, Myths and Symbols, and giving especial prominence to the Mythology of India and the Further-East, has been already published.
The death of the Author in January last delayed the publication of the Second Volume which, with the Index, is now in the press.
The Two Volumes form an unrivalled collection of the Primitive Beliefs of the Aryan, the Yellow, the Red and the Black Races and the Origins of World Myths, collated and focussed by an accomplished scholar and man of letters.
Volume II. with the Index, will be sold to registered Subscribers at 12 shillings net each with order.
Volume I. which forms a handsome large 8vo. book of 582 pages, with Illustrations, will be sold with Vol. II., the net price of the two Volumes being £1-16s. with order.
As soon as Vol. II. is issued the price of the complete work WILL BE RAISED, to £2-12-6.
Subscriptions to be sent to the publisher, DAVID NUTT, 270-271 STRAND, LONDON, E.C., or to the MANAGER "Bombay Gazette" office, Fort, Bombay.

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AXIS MYTHS.
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8. Divine Names in Harp—and Dor.

THE STONE.
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NOTICES.

"Having myself worked upon similar bases in my 'History of the Chinese Secret Societies,' and in my 'Ethnographic Chinoise,' I can perhaps allowed to be a competent judge with respect to the immense labours to bear upon the subject by Mr. O'Neill, whose book will prove to be a new starting point in the investigation of religious myths."
PROFESSOR GUSTAV SCHLEGEL, in Toung Pao, 1893.
"The work, whatever the individual reader may think of its conclusions abounds in ingenious and learned observations; a large body of material and many bibliographical references are brought together which any student of mythology will peruse with profit. . . . Irrespective of theory, the value of which will be generally allowed to the ingenious work of Mr. O'Neill consists especially in the suggestive material brought together, which will make it interesting to all students of mythology."—"Journal of American Folk Lore" October—December, 1894.

BANKS.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balances, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to three, six, and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at Rates to be ascertained on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible. Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yen 6,000,000 = Rs. 1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 4,500,000 = " 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 4,020,000 = " 8,40,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY AGENCY:
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED),
MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED 1885.
CAPITAL..... 25 LAKHS.
BRANCHES, BOMBAY, RAWULPINDI.
SUB-AGENCY—MURREE.
Summarised Statement of Affairs, year ended 31st December, 1895.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs. 24,45,110 0 0
Reserve and Rest	" 10,79,540 12 8
Deposits	" 97,19,694 10 5
Bankers Balances	" 11,749 2 8
Bills and Acceptances	" 7,17,749 0 6
Sundries	" 1,13,006 2 11
Total.....	Rs. 1,40,86,549 13 1

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs. 9,18,969 10 2
Government and other Authorised Securities	" 4,86,145 9 4
Loans, Bills, Advances	" 1,19,08,492 9 4
Properties, Dead Stock	" 1,26,130 15 2
Bills, Contra, Sundries	" 5,79,901 1 1
Total.....	Rs. 1,40,86,549 13 1

N. B.—Fixed Deposits received at 5, 4½, 4, 3½ and 3 per cent. per annum for 36, 12, 9, 6 and 3 months respectively.
By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND..... £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
37, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Eliya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden; and Cawnpore.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL ...Frs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)
LONDON BANKERS.—BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.
Special Arrangements may be obtained on application.
Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.
Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted House through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce,
G. HENRIOT,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 57,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. for Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
Wm. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, G. R. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

| |

BOMBAY

TO-DAY.

Bombay Extra Races.
Execution, County Jail, 7-30 a.m.
Bombay Sailing Association's Races.
B. V. R. Parades.
Novelty Theatre: Lecture on Phrenology, by Mr. Jamsetjee M. Mehta, 5-30 p.m.
Freemasons' Jamshedi Nasroz Festival, Masonic Hall, 6 p.m.
P. and O. s.s. Sutlej, with English mails of the 6th instant, expected to arrive, 6 p.m.
Annual Social Zoroastrian Gathering and Dinner, Mozoffierabad Hall, Grant Road, 6 p.m.
Aryan Social Union, Lecture, 8-30 p.m.
United Temperance Demonstration, Town Hall, 8-45 p.m.
Tivoli Theatre: Hudson's Surprise Party, 9 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

B. V. A., Carter Cup Competition.
Prize-distribution, Rahnumaya Mazdiasasna Society, Framjee Hall, 4 p.m.
Sixth Anniversary, Students' Brotherhood, Girgaum, 8 a.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Hiroshima Maru entered the dock yesterday, and the steamers Kaveri and Shirvati left it on Thursday; the steamer City of Khios left it yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Methley Hall entered the dock yesterday.

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY RACES.—The Band of the H. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps will play at the races, at Mahaluxmi, to-day.

THEOSOPHICAL LECTURE.—Mr. David Gostling will deliver a lecture in the Theosophical Hall, 37, Hornby Road, at 6 p.m., to-morrow (Sunday). Subject: "Dr. Anna Kingsford, M.D., Seer and Prophetess."

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.—The sermon in this Church, to-morrow (Sunday) evening, will be preached by the Bishop of the Diocese, and the offertory will be given to the European Hospital Nurses Fund.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The sixteenth annual Social Gathering and Dinner of the Zoroastrian students, past and present, of the Grant Medical College, will be held, this evening, at the Mozoffierabad Hall, Grant Road.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 21st March, 1896, the charges on Foreign Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated at offices in the Town of Bombay by schedule 40, viz., is. 2½d per rupee. —Mails for Natal, East London, Algoa Bay, Cape Colony, Mossel Bay, Delagoa Bay, and Beira, via Calcutta, per extra s. s. Umiazi, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., to-day, (Saturday).

A NEW MOSQUE.—Mr. Hakimjee Adamjee Lakhawalla has set apart a sum of a lakh of rupees for building a new Mosque in Doctor Street or Borah Street, near the Null Bazaar. The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone was performed yesterday morning.

EXECUTION AT THE COUNTY JAIL.—As we have already announced, the execution of Elcahkhan Gawakhan and Tookaram Santoo Sevant takes place, this morning, at half-past 7 o'clock, on the west side of her Majesty's Common Prison, Umerkhadi, Jail Road.

BUDHIVARDHAK SABHA.—A public lecture, in connection with this Sabha, will be delivered, at 4-30 p.m., to-morrow (Sunday), in Seth Gokuldas Tejpal School, Agiary Lane, by Swami Atmanand Saraswati, who has been lecturing in India on "Knowledge and Ignorance."

THE RAHNUMAYA MAZDAYASNAN SABHA.—A prize-distribution will take place to-morrow, at 4 p.m., at the Framji Cowasji Institute, to those boys and girls who take religious education under the auspices of the above Sabha, when questions will be asked pertaining to Zoroastrian religion and morality, some religious songs will be sung, and the prizes distributed.

AMALGAMATED MEETING OF TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.—An amalgamated meeting of Temperance Societies will, as announced in our advertisement columns, be held in the Town Hall, this evening. The programme is attractive and varied, and the number of addresses on temperance matters is well balanced by a choice selection of instrumental and vocal music sandwiched between them.

A DEAF-MUTE PICK POCKET.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Abdul Karim, a deaf-mute, against whom there stood a record of seven previous convictions, was charged with the theft of a purse, containing Rs. 13, from the pocket of Mazan Goolabchand, a copper-smith. Accused had come out from jail only two months ago. He was convicted, and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

CAUGHT AT LAST.—At the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, committed Keshavlal Chotalal, a Hindu, to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, for having administered a stupefying drug (dhatura) to three women, named Lahoo, ... yas, and Govandri, and robbed them of their ornaments, of the value of about Rs. 900. The accused was arrested about a year after he had committed the offence, at Love Lane, Byculla.

THE BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.—Mr. J. P. Cornforth, the well-known auditor and accountant of 21, Hummam Street, has issued the first of what is to be a monthly "Investment Life Report on the Bombay Market," which is sure to be of great value, especially to people living up-country. Annexed to the quotations is a telegraphic code, which, although very brief, will be found sufficient for ordinary business purposes connected with the sale and transfer of stocks and shares.

TRESPASS ON BOARDSHIP.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Malhari was charged, at the instance of Mr. J. E. Blackburn, chief officer of the s. s. Imaum, with committing trespass on Thursday night, on board the vessel. Being asked to answer why he went on board, accused said he was told to be there by his master, Mr. A. Thomas. The same excuse was put forth by accused when on a previous occasion he was found lurking in the dark of the ship. Being an old offender, he was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

BOMBAY S. P. C. A.—In consequence of the annual general meeting of the Victoria Technical Institute taking place on Tuesday next, the annual general meeting of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the presentation of prizes to the successful essayists, which was announced to be held on Tuesday next, is postponed to Thursday next, at 5-15 p.m., at the Novelty Theatre. Brigadier-General W. F. Gatacre will preside, and Mrs. Gatacre will distribute prizes on the occasion.

THE KAPOLE MITRA MANDAL.—We have been advised by the honorary secretary of the Kapole Mitra Mandal that he acknowledges with thanks the following donations:—Rs. 125, from Seth Vurjivandas Madhavdas, on the occasion of the marriage of his grandson, Govardhandass Tribhowandas; Rs. 51, from Mr. Munmohandas Ramji, honorary secretary of the above Mandal, on the occasion of his daughter, Krishnabai's marriage; Rs. 51, from Mr. Madhavdas Premji, on the occasion of his son, Runchordas' marriage; Rs. 11, from Mr. Gangadas Ramji; Rs. 11, from Mr. Gopaldas Khimaldas; Rs. 10, from Mr. Vithaldas Divandas; Rs. 7, from Mr. Damoder Jumnadas; Rs. 7, from Mr. Tulsidas Cursondas Vora; Rs. 7, from Mr. Canji Sunderji; Rs. 5, from Mr. Devidass Muljí; and Rs. 5, from Mr. Vithuldas Govet.

FATAL RESULT OF SWALLOWING A FISH.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of Sakia Gowra, a labourer, aged thirty, residing with his brother, Janoo, at Kolbaut Wady. The deceased arrived in Bombay from his native country a few days ago, and was in search of work as a labourer. On Thursday morning, deceased and his brother went out fishing behind the depot at Colaba. The deceased caught five or six fish, and as the tide was coming in, they were going away. Just then deceased caught a live fish and put it into his mouth to bite its head off in order to kill it, when the fish sprung out of the hand and rushed into the throat. His brother tried to remove the fish out of the throat, but failed to do so, and conveyed Sakia to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. There the sufferer refused to allow the wind-pipe to be opened, and when the house-surgeon attempted to do so against the deceased's will, the latter kicked sad struggled, and ran out of the receiving room and went home in a violent manner. About a couple of hours afterwards, Sakia was again conveyed to the hospital. He was then in a dying condition, pulseless, breathing with great labour, and difficulty. The operation of opening the wind-pipe was then performed, and a dead fish about four inches in length was abstracted. Deceased, however, never rallied, and died shortly afterwards. The house-surgeon was of opinion that the death was due to asphyxia, caused by the air passages being blocked by a live fish having slipped into the windpipe.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

RACE for the Cup presented by the owners of the Red Rose.

SATURDAY, THE 21ST MARCH, 1896.

Recall No.	Yacht's name	Entered by	Handicap.
1	Melody	Mr J B Macbeth	Scratch
2	Kismet	Mr W P Symonds	Scratch
3	Janetta	Mr ... Gillespie	11 min
4	Isca	Captain R Bell	12 min
5	Eileen	Sniee-Major H W Boyd	15 min
6	Mannikin	Lt F T Brown	21 min
7	Senta	Mr E S Reid	26 min
8	Princess	Mr F A Little	27 min
9	Kiralyne	Mr E Conder	30 min

The course is as follows:—From schooner to South Butchers' Beacon to mark buoy N E of Butchers' Island to mark buoy W of Butchers' Island to mark buoy west of Butchers' Island reef to Tucker Beacon thence to schooner all marks to port except Tucker Beacon on way home which will be kept to starboard. Schooner to starboard at start and finish. Charts of the Course 12-14 knots can be had at the office. To start at 3 p.m. Preliminary flag B of Commercial Code at 2-45 and warning gun at 2-55 when P flag will be hoisted.

The following is the result and Handicap allowances of race sailed yesterday afternoon at 5 p.m. the boats being steered by ladies:—

	Handicap.	Finish.
		H. M. S.
Melody	Scratch	5 37 32
Red Rose	Scratch	5 38 28
Isca	1 minute	5 38 47
Eileen	2½ ,,	did not start
Senta	5 ,,	5 42 12
Mannikin	4 ,,	5 43 30
Kiralyne	8 ,,	5 46 45

1st prize won by Senta.

THE latest news of Sir Charles and Lady Elliott is that they are now at Naples, having just left Greece, where they had spent about three weeks, visiting Patras, Olympia, and Athens. The cold of Greece did not agree with Lady Elliott, and we regret to hear she was not so well as when they were in Egypt.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth-powder to use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO at 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and spurious imitations.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BUDRUDIN TYEBJI.)

THE UMERKHADI AND COLABA SEWERAGE WORKS.

BULKLEY AND CO. VS. P. C. H. SNOW AND THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE plaintiffs, well-known Engineers, brought this suit to have it declared that the withdrawal of the Umerkhadi and Colaba Drainage Works, undertaken by them, was in violation of the contract between the parties and was illegal. That the defendants be ordered to pay to the plaintiffs the sums of Rs. 70,382-6-4, and Rs. 51,344-3-3, or such other sums as shall be found due to the plaintiffs on an account being taken. That the defendants be ordered to pay a further sum of Rs. 38,829 in respect of the Colaba contract, and a sum of Rs. 37,340 in respect of the Umerkhadi contract, or other sum, as damages suffered by the plaintiffs through loss of reputation and loss incurred through the extra cost of the work done by the plaintiffs owing to the non-payment of monies due to the plaintiffs. That the amount of interest due upon the Government promissory notes deposited as security by the plaintiffs may be ascertained, and that the defendants may be ordered to pay the same to the plaintiffs. Mr. Scott, Mr. Lowndes, and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs Crawford, Burder, and Bayley, appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Lowndes Alfred Bulkley, in further examination by Mr. Jardine, said, in correction of his former answer, that the Umerkhadi tender was based on his calculations, that he was a party to the tender, and that he was in Bombay at the time. He was trench boat in the sea at Colaba, whence would expect more water than at any other place not near the sea. It was not true that witness intended to throw up either of these contracts; and he would have gone on with both if he had not been thrust out of them. In a conversation between witness and Mr. Smith, the latter had agreed that he would have the contract time extended correspondingly with the time lost to work during the rains.

Witness was then cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity.

Mr. Inverarity: Do you charge Mr. Acworth or Mr. Smith with fraud or dishonesty?

Witness: I must ask you to explain what you mean by fraud in the legal sense of the word.

Mr. Inverarity: Do you charge Mr. Acworth or Mr. Smith with fraud in any sense of the word? I ask your lordship to take a note of the witness's flippant answer.

Witness: No, I don't.

Do you charge Mr. Acworth or Mr. Smith with dishonesty?—No, I don't.

Did you let out to sub-contractors any portion of the Colaba and Umerkhadi contracts?—Yes, small portion. The employment of the labour was in the hands of the sub-contractors. We supplied the tools. The contractor had nothing to do with the supply of the plant and materials.

Who was responsible for the payment of the men?—I was responsible for payment to the sub-contractors, who were responsible for payment to the men. I am not aware that my sub-contractors worked unsatisfactorily. I am not aware that they sometimes abandoned the work, because they were not paid. I say that the men did the work rapidly and satisfactorily. I had no cause for complaint against my sub-contractors. I think Mr. Smith objected to the rates by which the bricks were to be measured he was wrong. (Several letters, called for by Mr. Inverarity, were produced by the plaintiffs. They showed that the sub-contractors were not dissatisfied with the work generally; that one sub-contractor, who had not been paid, threatened to file an action against plaintiffs; and that Mr. Clark, plaintiffs' assistant, had at times to write complaints regarding the sub-contractors not proceeding with their work.) Witness said he had no personal knowledge of those letters and complaints, because he was in England at the time. (Another letter was put in on which an assistant of the plaintiffs had written marginally an explanation in pencil. This had been rubbed out, and Mr. Inverarity tried to make the most of it, saying that it had been rubbed out with a purpose.) Witness said it might have been rubbed out accidentally. That it had been rubbed out with a purpose was highly improbable. Mr. Cole, witness's partner, had called for the explanation; and Mr. McArthur, one of their assistants, had written an explanation which was rubbed out. Witness thought it was an insignificant matter.

Mr. Inverarity: Your lordship may take it that the letters from Clark refer to the Colaba work, and the letters from McArthur to the Umerkhadi work.

Witness was examined regarding many other letters produced by the plaintiffs. In several of the letters, the assistants complained of the careless or unsatisfactory work done by the sub-contractors; or the latter complained of want of payments. Witness said he had never heard before that his sub-contractors had failed to pay men in full for two or three months—never heard of it until that day.

The witness's cross-examination was not finished when the court adjourned until this (Saturday) morning.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY.)

A BANIA BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

PURSHOTUMDAS TRIBHOWANDAS V. PURSHOTUMDAS MUNGULDAS NATHOOBHOY.

HIS LORDSHIP delivered judgment in this case, in which the plaintiff prayed that unless the defendant, a son of the late Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, was willing to perform the marriage between his daughter, Kamlavanti, and the plaintiff before the expiration of the month of Vysak 1852, the contract for marriage between them be declared to be no longer binding upon the plaintiff, and that the betrothal be declared void and of no effect; and further that, unless the marriage be performed, the defendant should be ordered to pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 25,000 by way of damages. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Mr. Macpherson, and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Brown and Moir appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Justice Candy, in delivering his judgment, said:—The facts of this case are simple, but the question at issue is of an admittedly unprecedented character. The parties belong to the Kapole Bania caste, of which the well-known citizen of Bombay, the late Sir Mungulbas Nathoobhoy, was the head. Defendant is the second son of the late Sir Mungulbas. On 15th January, 1888, his daughter, Kamlavanti, was betrothed to the present plaintiff. The evidence of Dr. Blaney, which is accepted by both sides, shows that that gentleman at the earnest request of defendant and of defendant's wife induced the plaintiff's uncle, Ramkorbai, and her brother, Keshowdas, to agree to the contract of betrothal. Plaintiff's father was then dead. It is said that Sir Mungulbas, and not defendant, was really the contracting party. But this is not proved. No doubt Sir Mungulbas as head of the undivided family, did take some part in the proceedings, which resulted in the contract of betrothal; and the "pachi" money (Rs. 401) was paid over to him. But it is clear that defendant, who was the father of the girl is according to Hindu law the person who has the right to dispose of her in marriage, was the person who actually betrothed Kamlavanti to plaintiff. He has in effect admitted that he did have been the contracting party, or at least has accepted and approved of the contract. Kamlavanti was born on the 2nd May, 1881; so at the time of her betrothal she was a little more than seven years old, and is now about to enter her twelve-years old. At the time of his betrothal he was still at school. At first things apparently went smoothly. There was the usual visits paid by the girl and the house of plaintiff's family, and by plaintiff to the house of defendant. But about three years ago their visits ceased. The exact cause of this has not been satisfactorily established. No doubt the ostensible reason may have been that defendant and his wife were refused to let their daughter visit at plaintiff's house, unless plaintiff paid as many visits to their houses; and Ke-howdas says this is not according to the custom of the caste, and he and Ramkor did not send plaintiff. But I think that most probably there was some cause of tension between the families which has not been disclosed. Defendant says that plaintiff's family wanted money from him. I doubt whether any such demand was really made, or if made whether it resulted in action. It is useless to speculate as to what was the precise cause of dispute. Parties sometimes litigate in this court without disclosing even to their own legal advisers the full fact of their case. This much seems clear that the two families were not on good terms before any question arose as to fixing the date of the plaintiff's marriage with Kamlavanti. It is alleged on plaintiff's behalf that at the time of the contract of betrothal it was agreed that the marriage should take place when the girl had attained the age of twelve years, but this is denied by defendant. The evidence of Keshowdas on this point is far from satisfactory. He vaguely endeavours to establish such a term in the contract. Defendant denies it; and I have no doubt that the intention of the parties was simply that the marriage should be solemnised when the girl attained the age at which, according to the custom of the caste, betrothed girls are ordinarily married. As to what that age is there is practically no dispute. Defendant's witnesses, Kalliandas and Devidas, admitted that the majority of girls are married after they reach the age of fifteen and rarely before they are fifteen. There is no rule in the caste by which a girl must be married before she reaches a certain age. There is often a difficulty in obtaining suitable husbands, and parents who are particular in this respect may see a daughter reach the age of fifteen or older before a suitable husband has been found for betrothal and marriage. But as regards a girl who has been betrothed (as Kamlavanti was) when she was of very tender age, and thus a husband is ready at hand, there can be no doubt that ordinarily the marriage is solemnised when the bride is between twelve and fifteen. Exception to this rule may have occurred when the girl is of a delicate constitution or not fully developed in proportion to her years or when the relatives of both bride and bridegroom are willing that the marriage should be postponed for a time. There is no hard and fast rule, but the ordinary custom of the caste has been clearly established by the evidence in this case. These being the facts, it remains to consider the conduct of the parties which resulted in the present suit being filed. It appears that about a year ago plaintiff's relatives approached defendant and his wife with a view to the marriage day being fixed; but defendant and his wife replied that they did not intend to give Kamlavanti in marriage just then. Messages to the plaintiff's part having proved fruitless, Messrs. Bowen and Moir, solicitors for Ramkorbai, wrote on the 28th April, 1895, to defendant, giving him notice that unless, he on or before the 29th instant, signified his consent in writing to solemnise the marriage during the current month of Vyisak, and, fixa day for that purpose and otherwise carried out the previously agreed on conditions and arrangements in their entirety, Ramkorbai would treat the betrothal as at an end and would seek to recover from defendant the "pachi" money and the other moneys from time to time given to Kamlavanti, as well as the damages sustained by Ramkorbai in consequence of the breach of contract, and would have her son betrothed to some other girl. Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee replied for defendant on the 2nd May that Kamlavanti "does not wish to be married at present, and nothing will induce her to alter her mind. Our client (defendant) therefore cannot accede to your client's wishes. If your client should break off the alliance she will do so at her risk, although according to the custom of the caste he cannot prevent her from doing so." Messrs. Brown and Moir replied to this on the 7th May, 1895, that "our client (Ramkorbai) is entitled to know now when she (Kamlavanti) proposes that the marriage should be solemnised, she (Kamlavanti) bearing in mind that our client and her son having already offered to perform their part of the contract, and that they are not bound to wait for this more than a reasonable time, such as is the current month of Vysak . . . in default of hearing from your client on or before the 9th instant the contract will be deemed to have broken, which circumstances will entitle our client and her son to recover damages." Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee replied on the 10th May, 1895, that "it is not the case that the objection to the marriage comes from our client and his wife. The objection is on the part of our client's daughter, who moreover declines at present to name any particular time for the solemnisation of the marriage. Our client cannot be reasonably called upon to force his daughter to declare her wishes on the point, at least till she attains the age of discretion. Under these circumstances . . . if your clients and her son break the contract they will do so at her own risk, and our client cannot be held responsible in damages." There the matter ended for a time. On 18th December, 1895, plaintiff addressed a formal letter to Kamlavanti requesting her to name some early day for their marriage, and on the same day Messrs. Brown and Moir wrote to defendant on behalf of Ramkor and her son, the plaintiff, "with a view of giving you a final opportunity of giving your daughter Kamlavanti in marriage to the latter, and celebrating such marriage, to require you to fix some day in the months of Maha, Fagan, or Vysak (after which no marriage can be performed for eighteen months) for the celebration of such marriage, and to give you notice that in default of our hearing from you in the course of the next fourteen days naming such a date, our clients and her son will take such steps in the matter as they may be advised." No reply was given to that letter; the plaintiff is the present suit was filed on 16th January, 1896, the plaintiff (Ramkor's son) praying—(a) that unless the defendant is willing to perform the marriage between his daughter and the plaintiff upon some day before the expiration of Vysak, 1952, the contract for the said marriage may be declared to be void and no longer binding upon the plaintiff and betrothal void and of no effect; (b) that unless the said marriage shall be performed as aforesaid, the defendant may be ordered to pay Rs. 25,000 as damages. Defendant replied that it is Kamlavanti who is unwilling to marry plaintiff before the expiration of Vysak. and he has no right to force his daughter against her will; and it under those circumstances plaintiff wishes to be relieved from the contract, and defendant and his wife no longer wish their daughter to marry plaintiff, because the girl declares that she will not marry for three or four years, and defendant declares that she will not listen to his persuasion, and he will never consent to force her to marry him. The case, quoting the remark of Wass, J., in Shrinarayan v. Hiralal, Indian Law Report 12 Bombay, 480, at page 485, that a girl should be forced into a marriage that would be odious to her. But here ostensibly the plaintiff is not odious either to Kamlavanti or to her parents. Though physical force cannot for one moment be thought of, it is no doubt the duty of defendant, according to the terms of his contract, to use to the utmost his persuasive power to induce his daughter parents, in order to induce his daughter to be married. His, like many others, may entirely sympathise with her desire to go on with her education, and her unwillingness therefore to be hampered by the ties of marriage, and possibly this may be the case. But it is like the court must also regard the matter from the strictly legal point of view. The contract to give his daughter in marriage has not become "imp sssible", and therefore it has not become void.

(To be continued.)

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before SIR CHARLES FARRAN, Chief Justice, Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE, and Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS.)

A DIVORCE SUIT.

MANUEL THOMAS VS. DINA THOMAS.

THIS was a reference to the court by Mr. A. Obbard Judicial Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned District. The petitioner in the case prayed for a divorce from his wife on the ground of her husband's adultery. The petition is Protestant Native Christain of Bombay, in his petition, stated that he was lawfully married to the respondent in December 1890. During the three years, immediately preceding the 19th of January, 1895, Dina lived in the house of petitioner at Akola some time in the month of June, 1892, without any reasonable and probable cause and without the knowledge and consent of the petitioner. The petitioner while employed in Bombay learnt in November, 1894, that the respondent was at Morsi, in the Amraoti District, and was there leading an immoral life. Under the circumstances he prayed for the dissolution of his marriage with the respondent. The respondent, by her recognized agent, in answer to the petition, admitted the allegations made by the petitioner in his plaint and said that she had no objection to the marriage being dissolved provided the costs were borne by the petitioner. The Judicial Commissioner, after hearing evidence, passed a decree "nisi" for the dissolution of the marriage subject to the confirmation of the High Court.

Their lordships, in disposing of the reference, said that in this case it was proved that the respondent was leading an immoral life, but had admitted it, which in itself would not be sufficient, but Sakharam Vishnu spoke of it as a fact within his own knowledge and the petitioner spoke of it as a fact which he had learnt from inquiries on the spot. Believing this their lordships did not think it necessary to call for further explanation of the delay. Their lordships thought that the respondent had become utterly abandoned and had refused to return to her husband, and consequently they were justified in making the decree absolute which they did. In their lordships were of opinion that the Judge, when he had the petitioner and the witness before him, ought to have examined them more carefully upon that branch of the case.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

THE following is a list of messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, during the week ending the 20th March:—

Station from	Address in full as received.
Mhow	Macdonald, Mavo Road.
Rangoon Cantt.	Conde H. Post, Fort.
Chamarajnagur	E. B. E. Pyle, Esq., passenger by s. s. Sutlej, Bombay.
Jubalpore	R. B. Bulow, passenger, Bombay mails care of Station Master, G. I. P.
Colombo	Bachrach, Austrian Lloyds.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS.

March 8.—Captain P. J. Falle, has been granted an extension of furlough, (p.a.) by the Secretary of state for six months. Engineer J. McDonald has been granted an extension of leave by the Secretary of state till the 24th April 1893.

March 17.—Sub-Lieut. the Honble E. S. H. Bayle, R. I. M. S. Dalhousie, reported his arrival and attached to the R. I. M. S. Clive.

THE cholera outbreak having ceased, the coolie traffic between Goolundo and Dibrugarh in Assam has now been resumed.

SINCE the occupation of the Chin Hills a total of nearly 6,000 guns of sorts have been collected from the various tribes. Most of the country is now tranquil and no further disturbances are anticipated. Mr. Bertram Carey, O.I.E., the Superintendent, has done much towards the pacification and settlement of the Northern as well as the Southern Chin Hills, and he has been ably assisted by Mr. H. N. Tuck and others.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 1s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 10, Portugal Street, London, Kingsway.

PUBLIC COMPANIES' MEETINGS.

THE INDO-CHINA MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE eighth ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held on Thursday afternoon at the registered office in Hornby Road, the Hon. Mr. A. M. Dharamsi, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following director's report was submitted:—

Your directors beg to lay before you for your approval and adoption their report on the operations of the company and statements of account for the year ended 31st December 1895. During the year under report, the company has made a net profit of Rs. 1,19,324-14-6 which your directors hope you will consider satisfactory. Including the balance of Rs. 955-6-6 brought forward from the last year's account and deducting the amount of adinterim dividend for the half-year ended 30th June last at Rs. 30 per share, as also the amount of Rs. 500 paid to the company's carding and spinning master as bonus and Rs. 500 being the balance of preliminary charges written off, the available balance which stands to the credit of profit and loss account is Rs. 1,01,400-5-0. Out of this amount your directors recommend that a dividend be declared and made payable at the rate of Rs. 30 per share. This will absorb Rs. 75,730. The balance they propose should be disposed of as under:—To depreciation account Rs. 83,000; balance to be carried forward Rs. 670-5-0. Your directors having considered it necessary to utilize the reserve power of the mill engines by working out 3,840 ring spindles with preparatory machinery of Messrs. Tweedale and Smalley, and it is expected that the machinery will be fully working by June next. Two of your directors, the Hon. Mr. Jehangir Jeejeebhoy and Mr. Cursetji Mancherji Banaji retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election. You will have to appoint auditors for the currently year and fix their remuneration. The insurance on the company's property at present amounts to Rs. 1,70,000.

The directors' report and the audited accounts made up to 31st December, 1895, were approved and adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 30 per share for the half-year ending 31st December, 1895, was declared. The Hon. Mr. A. M. Dharamsi and Mr. Cursetjee Muncherjee Banajee were re-elected directors. Messrs. Palanjee Framjee Mehta and Nusserwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee were appointed auditors for the ensuing year with a remuneration of Rs. 200 each, inclusive of stock-taking at the mill. The best thanks of the shareholders were accorded to the directors and agents for the satisfactory manner in which the business of the company has been conducted. The usual vote of compliment to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

THE twenty-fourth general meeting of shareholders of the company was held on Thursday last at the registered office, Church Gate Street, Sir Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following directors' report was submitted:—

Your directors have the pleasure of laying before you the audited balance-sheet and profit and loss account together with their report for the year ending 31st December 1895. You will see from the account that the company has made a nett profit of Rs. 83,632-5-11 for the year, which, they trust, you will consider satisfactory. After deducting out of this the sum of Rs. 7,097-15-9, being the debit balance of last year there remain Rs. 76,534-9-2 which your directors recommend to dispose of as follows:—To machinery depreciation fund account, Rs. 50,000; to land and building fund account, Rs. 5,000; to a dividend of Rs. 20 per share, Rs. 10,000; to reconstruction fund account, Rs. 2,000 to carry forward, Rs. 5,704-6-2, Rs. 76564-0-2. With a view to strengthen the position of the company, your directors have thought fit to set aside the large sum of Rs. 50,000 to the machinery depreciation account, and Rs. 17,705 was spent out of this fund during the year under review, leaving a small balance. The mill buildings and machinery together with the stock in hand, are insured against fire for Rs. 12,77,000. Two of your directors, the Honourable Mr. Jehangir Jeejeebhoy and Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election. You will have to appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The directors' report and the audited accounts were approved and adopted. A dividend of Rs. 20 per share was declared. Messrs. Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy and Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors of the company, and the customary compliment to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

BOMBAY 2ND EXTRA MEETING.

1ST DAY, SATURDAY, 21ST MARCH 1896.

TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

1st Race.—The Hack Stakes, 3-30 p. m.
2nd Race.—The Shaik Essan Kadha Stakes, 4 p. m.
3rd Race.—The Bodouin Stakes, 4-30 p. m.
4th Race.—The Melbourne Stakes, 5 p. m.
5th Race.—The Selling Race, 5-30 p. m.
6th Race.—The Maiden Plate, 6 p. m.

By Order
PALLANJI NUSSERWANJI.
Asst. Secretary W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 21st March.

A Special train will leave Church Gate at 2-55 p. m. local time.

BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.

THE Ships Boats' Race will start, to-day, at 3-30 p.m., and entries close at noon.

Course, No. 2.—Passenger steamer, leaving it to starboard round middle ground buoy, leaving it to port round Tucker Beacon, leaving it to starboard round North Karanjah buoy, leaving it to starboard, and finishing at pilot schooner, leaving it to starboard.

Starting and finishing lines as usual.

THE *Rangoon Times* complains that the married quarters at the Rangoon Depot are a standing disgrace, and, contrary to every feeling of decency. Thin wooden partitions, six or seven feet high, sometimes bored with nail holes, are all that divide one "home" in the barrack-room from another. At night every a whisper can be heard by three or four different families, while a domestic dispute can be listened to by every occupant of the quarters.

IT will probably be more and more difficult to maintain in its former dimensions our export trade in cotton, thinks the *Pioneer*, unless existing prejudices against it can be removed. China has already shown herself capable of beaming, it may be, a formidable rival in European markets. The quantity already shipped from that country, although small, was apparently preferred to Indian owing to its better colour and greater cleanness. Apart from the mixing of inferior staple with good, the reputation of Indian cotton suffers from sophistication with the crushed seed and leaf from the practice of damping for the purpose of increasing weight, whereby the properties of the staple are injured, and from the presence of sand and dirt. There is, it appears, a preponderance of opinion against a reintroduction of the Cotton Frauds Act, and in such matters, no doubt, State interference, as a rule, is to be deprecated, if it can be avoided; on the other hand, it is difficult to see how the quality of the Indian production, which is capable of, and admittedly stands in need of improvement, is to be improved if some such measure is not resorted to. The remarks and information about cotton embodied in Dr. Leather's Note on the Nagpur Farm may not have a very important bearing on so big a question, but they serve to show how the land lies, and how difficult it is for the trade to improve while those concerned in it are their own enemies.

SPECIALITE FOR THE SKIN.—Purest, most emolient and most hygienic of all soaps.—The ASPRON MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the toilet, bath, and nursery; and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition, absolutely pure. A boon to sensitive skins. Indispensable for children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

A PORTUGUESE DEFAMATION CASE.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday afternoon, the charges of defamation brought forward by some of the directors of a Portuguese Death Benefit Association, called "Uniao Chinchinense de Mutua Beneficencia," against Dingud Antonio De Souza and others, came on for hearing before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Dinshaw Davar, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. D'Lima, appeared for the complainants, while the accused were defended by Messrs. De Souza and De Quadros, pleaders.

The complainants in their information stated: We are some of the directors of a Death Benefit Association, called "Uniao Chinchinense de Mutua Beneficencia," which has its office at Mazagon. We have been directors for the last eight months. Some days ago a requisition, which purported to be signed by a few nominees of members of the Association, was sent to the directors requesting them to convene a meeting to discuss certain matters. The directors, including ourselves, held that the requisition was not according to the rules of the Association, and that, therefore, the meeting could not be convened as requested. The directors, however, of their own motion, proposed to advertise a meeting of their members to discuss certain matters, amongst other things the advisability or otherwise of having a secretary and treasurer with some decent knowledge of English and Portuguese, and one who can give security for an honest discharge of his duties. This was not acceptable to the present secretary, one Mr. Viegas, who, with the aid of a few others, amongst whom, we believe, was the accused, tried to get up an agitation against us with a view to exclude us from the committee. As originally proposed, the directors advertised the meeting for Monday instead, but the secretary of his own motion advertised a general meeting on the 2nd instant. This last meeting was held on Sunday last, at the premises of the Association, when the second accused presided. In the course of his remarks, the president said that the rules of the Association had not been paid by directors to nominees of deceased members, who wanted only two days to complete the usual three months' term of membership, while the by-laws provided those who wanted twenty-six days to complete the term. He mentioned the names of the directors and said: If they cheat us, who have eyes to see, what must have been done with those who are ignorant? De Silva, the first accused, here exclaimed 'thieves,' whereupon the third accused said 'they are not only thieves, but confirmed thieves. The expression used, if literally translated into English, is 'tailed thieves,' which means the confirmed thieves. The first accused said to the president: 'Read the names of the thieves.' The president began to read the names in abbreviated form. De Silva thereupon said: 'Read the names in full in order that the people present may know exactly who the thieves are.' Upon this the president read aloud the names of the above named four complainants. De Silva then proposed that we should be excluded from the committee, that we should not be entitled to vote at the general meeting, nor to be allowed to enter the office premises as directors, or to have access to any books of the Association. Some of those present clapped, and DeSilva stated that the proposition was carried. The allegation made against us by the accused of being cheats and thieves are false and defamatory, and has been made with a view to exclude us from the managing committee, and have resulted in our being excluded from the managing committee and in our being deprived of our right to inspect the books.

At the outset, Mr. Davar stated that he had no objection against all the charges being heard together.

His Worship decided that the first charge be proceeded with, and the evidence recorded in that case might be read over in the other cases.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 20 per cent, and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

PHILLIPS and Co.'s great Remedy for Sea Sickness TRAVELLERS Restorative SALINE, Homeward-bound please note. Price Re. 1-4. Bombay and Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable PEASTON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable Rates from BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

MANILLA CIGARS.—A fresh consignment to be Sold off. Rs. 4-8, 2-13 and 2-10 nett per Box of 100 Cigars.—PEARCE & Co., Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb. Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision, and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

JUST UNPACKED.—BOOTS and SHOES for Ladies and Gents of latest Model and Style. Every inspection solicited.—HASSONALLY MOOLLA KARIMJEE and BROTHERS, New Arcade Footpath Shop, No. 1, Crawford Market.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 20.

ANOTHER erratic movement in the course of Exchange has again disorganized business in all its branches this week, rates having rapidly declined in a week and unsettled market, closing 7-16d. lower for Bank Bills, and 15-32d. for Credits, than our quotations of last Friday evening. The position of our principal export staples has not improved, a small business for the time of year having been reported in all, though in generally steady markets, and some advance in the price of Linseed in the earlier part of the week was afterwards partially lost. Money has been in better demand. Government Paper has advanced 5-8ths per cent. Freights close very weak with much tonnage offering, but few takers at 1s. to 2s. per ton below last week's rates, the market for forward shipment being particularly depressed. Only a moderate business has been reported in Imports at about last week's quotations, the demand from up-country buyers having fallen off.

MONEY.—There was a much quieter feeling in the market during the period covered by the Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs issued on Monday than for some weeks preceding, and the figures given in the Return showed an increase in the Bank's Cash Balance of nearly 40 lakhs at 161¼ lakhs, compared with an addition of some 18 lakhs disclosed by the previous Return. This result was brought about by a diminution of trade requirements to the extent of 52¼ lakhs, against a falling off of 8¾ lakhs in the same direction in the previous week. Private Deposits having shown a considerable increase, and both Loans and Bills Discounted—especially the former—a material decrease, partly counterbalanced, however, by an addition to Government Securities. In Public Deposits an addition of 9¼ lakhs at the Bank's Branches was partly lost by withdrawals to the amount of 7¼ lakhs at the head office.

There has been a better demand for Money meantime, but the minimum rate of the Bank of Bombay remains at 7 per cent.

EXCHANGE opened steady last mail-day at 1s. 2 11-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, at 1s. 2 25-32d. for three months' sight Credits; but none of the latter having been in the market, and speculators having been early afoot, rates receded to 1s. 2 5-8d. for Bank remittance, and to 1s. 2¾d. for three months' sight Bills, and the market closed weak and unsettled, to open on Monday with a weak feeling at 1s. 2 9-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 11-16d. for three months' sight Credits. Merchants' Bills were very scarce for any delivery, and speculators having come in early as buyers, rates receded after a moderate amount of Bank Paper had been secured by the Bazaar at 1s. 2 17-32d. Rates were quoted on Tuesday at 1s. 2¼d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 19-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Merchants' Bills having been again scarce, while speculators were strong buyers, rates receded rapidly, and closed demoralised. On Wednesday the market opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 2¼d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 19-32d. for three months' sight Credits; but a scramble having set in early to buy Bank Paper, the market rapidly gave way, and a considerable business was reported both ways. This morning the market opened with a dull feeling at 1s. 2¼d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 11-32d. for three months' sight Credits, and a keen demand setting in for Bank Paper, rates receded temporarily 1-32 to 1-16d., business having been reported, both ways, at 1s. 2 3-16d. and 1s. 2 9-32d., respectively. Towards the close, however, rates rallied again, closing firmer as follows, these being our quotations for the mail, as the Banks close this evening till Tuesday morning for Native holidays.

Bank Bills on Demand	.....	1s. 2¼d.
Do. Telegraphic	.....	1s. 2¼d.
Do. 3 months' sight	.....	1s. 2 9-32d.
Do. 4 do.	...	1s. 2 5-16d.
Do. 6 do.	...	1s. 2 11-32d.
Credits 3 do.	...	1s. 2 11-32d.
" 6 do.	...	1s. 2 3-8d.
Documents 3 do.	...	1s. 2 3-8d.
" 6 do.	...	1s. 2 13-32d.
Francs 3 do.	...	1·51¼
" 6 do.	...	1·51¼

GOVERNMENT PAPER was firm on Saturday last at 107 3-8 for Cash and the Settlement at the end of the month, this rate having been quoted all day in both positions, and having been also the closing price. On Monday the market was quiet at an advance on Saturday's rates, 107 7-16 for Money and 107¼ for Account having been quoted; but at the close 109 was named in both positions At opening on Tuesday rates were steady at a further advance to 107⅜ both for Cash and the Settlement, and left off on the same level in both positions. Another material advance of about 3-8 per cent. took place in prices on Wednesday, 108 1-16 having been quoted in both positions, in a steady market, and at the close rates were higher again at 108 1-8. Yesterday the market opened at 1-16 to 1-8 per cent. lower, than the previous day's quotations, and remained at 108 for Money and Account during the day, but at the close recovered 1-16 per cent., when 108 1-16 was named in both positions. To-day an advance of 1-8th per cent. on last evening's closing rates was at first quoted, but the market gave way before the close, and left off at 108 for Money and Account.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is one per cent. lower, at 128. Port Trust Bonds have declined 2 per cent., to 108.

SHARES.—This market has shown rather more life, and the movement in prices during the week in the principal line of Cotton Mill Scrip has been more in sellers' than in buyers' favour. As against our quotations of last Friday evening we now note an advance of Rs. 50 in Madras United; of Rs. 40, in Khandeish; of Rs. 37½, in Manockjee Petit; of Rs. 35, in Hyderabad; of Rs. 25, in Sassoon; of Rs. 20½, in Lukhmidas; of Rs. 20 each, in Framjee Petit and Soonderdas; of Rs. 10 each, in Connaught, Howard and Bullough, and James Greaves; of Rs. 5 each, in Currimbhoy, David, Imperial Cotton; and Lecapold; and a decline of Rs. 125, in Lord Reay; of Rs. 20, in Bombay United; of Rs. 15 each, in China and Mahalaxmee; of Rs. 10 each, in City of Bombay, Indian Manufacturing, Sassoon and Alliance; and Rs. 9½ in Sun. In Presses East India, are Rs. 25 higher; Broach City, Rs. 10; Breul's Cawnpore, and Colaba, Rs. 5 each; and Hingoli, Rs. 2½; while Prince of Wales are Rs. 20, lower; French and Volkarts, Rs. 10 each; New Berar, Rs. 6¼; and Mercantile, Rs. 5. In Miscellaneous Treacher and Co., have declined Rs. 25; Bombay-Burma second issue, Rs. 10; Port Canning, Rs. 2½; and Badham Pile, Rs. 2; Bank of Bombay shares, are Rs. 7½ higher.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Only a moderate business in staple *Grey* Goods has transpired since the date of our last report, on about the basis of last week's rates. Up-country buyers have operated more sparingly, which is the chief cause of the decrease in the volume of business passing. Holders are willing sellers; and stocks remain about the same as before. In *Bleached, Dyed, Turkey Red*, and *Printed* Goods only a small amount of business has been reported, and at current rates. Of *Locally-made* Goods, weavers are more willing sellers than was the case last week, and consequently, a weaker tendency has set in. Stocks are increasing. The Clearances of *Imported Goods* from the Bazaar during the week has been about 3,900 bales; and of *Local* some 2,000 bales.

YARNS.—The market for *Imported Twist* has been steady and unchanged, a moderate amount of business having been reported. Sales of *Bombay Spinnings* in China for the week ending on last Tuesday, were only about 700 bales, and rates there have hardly been maintained. Exchange on Bombay has, however, improved to Rs. 184. Spinners here are willing sellers; but they are generally offered a heavy reduction in rates. The week's Sales have aggregated about 1,000 bales; and the market closed quiet at the following official quotations:—

Twist.....	No.				
"	8s	"	4 4-8	to 4 5-8	per lb.
"	10s	"	4 3	" 5 1-8	"
"	12s	"	5 7-8	" 6	"
"	16s	"	5½	" 6 1-16	"
"	20s	"	5 15-16	" 6¼	"
"	24s	"	6 5-8	" 6¾	"
"	30s	"	7	" 7¼	"
"	40s	"	8	" 8¼	"

METALS.—An advance of 8 annas per cwt. has taken place in the price of *Copper*, and of 4 annas per cwt. in that of *Yellow Metal* during the week, the tone of the market having been steady at the rise, and a moderate amount of business passing. *Iron* also has been in moderate request at previous rates in a steady market.

COAL.—Sales have been reported during the week of ready *Davison's West-Hartley* at Rs. 18 per ton; and a cargo of *Australian* Coal for April-May shipment has been placed at Rs. 16¼ per ton. For *Cardiff* Coal there is no fixed rate; but the market is firm. We quote alongside:—

Welsh Hartley	Rs. 17	per ton.
West do.	" 13	"
Australian	" 16¼	"
Powell's Duffryn	" 19	"
Cardiff	" 18½	"
Japan	" 15	"

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Though latterly, exporters have been larger buyers of this staple than they were in the earlier portion of the week the business done both on their account and that of local consumers has continued to be upon a small scale for the time of year. Beyond a decline of Rs. 2 per candy in Broach in the earlier part of the week there was no change in prices until yesterday, when a general advance of Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 was established; but the tone of the market has been steady throughout. The purchases for shippers' account sum up about 6,000 bales, consisting of Oomrawattee descriptions, Bengal, Broach, and Dhollera; while the Mills have taken some 7,500 bales, made up of Oomras and Bengal, Dhollera, Dharwar, and Ginned Comptas. This evening the market closed with a steady feeling, and prices Re. 1 to Re. 6 higher than they were a week ago.

The Receipts of Cotton of this season's crop into Bombay during the past week have been 66,000 bales, compared with 52,000 bales to hand in the week preceding, and 29,500 bales in the corresponding week last year; the total arrivals of new Cotton this season as against last, now showing an excess of 666,000 bales.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool via Canal, without Commission, viz.:—

Cotton—		Per candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	March	Rs.	175–3d.
Do. Fully Good	"	"	155–3 13-16d.
Do. Good	"	"	145–3 21-32d.
Balaise, Fine	"	"	177–3 5-32d.
Do. Fully Good	"	"	167–3d.
Khandeish, Fully Good	"	"	172–3 3-32d.
Oomra, Fully Good	"	"	185–3 9-32d.
Dhollera, Fine	"	"	204–3 9-16d.
Do. Fully Good	"	"	194–3 13-32d.
Do. Good	"	"	189–3 11-32d.
S G Dharwar, Good	May	"	193–3¼d.
Westerns	"	"	190–3 5-32d.
Broach, Fine	March	"	208–3 21-32d.
Do. Good	"	"	205–3 19-32d.

The Arrivals of New Cotton into Bombay this season as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season 1895-96. F. P. Bales.	Season 1894-95. F. P. Bales.
Bengals	254,500	103,500
Berar	300,500	137,800
Khandeish	231,500	141,800
Barsi and Nuggur	64,500	23,100
Hingunghat	13,500	800
Persian and Sind	27,500	9,500
Broach	112,000	500
Dhollera	103,000	29,000
	1,112,000	446,000

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1896. Bales.	1895. Bales.	1894. Bales.
For the week	66,961	30,909	64,307
From 1st Jan. to 19th March	1765,516	388,211	657,573
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	12,480	10,953	28,478
From 1st Jan. to 19th March	267,284	85,172	290,288
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	17,735	8,087	60
From 1st Jan. to 19th March	87,690	28,481	25,109

WHEAT has been steady in tone throughout the week, with only a small or moderate business passing, and no movement has taken place in prices, which have been quoted as follows:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs.	4-11-0	per cwt.
Do do. 85	"	4-10-0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	"	4-10-0	"
Red Delhi	"	4-9-0	"
Hard Yellow	"	4-1-0	"
Red Ahmedabad	"	4-0-6	"
Hard Red	"	3-9-6	"

SEEDS.—The price of *Linseed* advanced 3 annas per cwt. in the earlier part of the week; but a part of this was subsequently lost, and in other descriptions there has been no change. The feeling in the market has been generally steady; but only a moderate business has transpired. We quote this evening:—

Linseed	Rs. 6-13-0	to Rs. 6-15-0 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Gaursat.	" 7-0-0	to " 7-1-0 "
Do. do. Cawnpore	" 6-13-0	"
Do. Red do.	" 6-2-0	to " 6-4-0 "
Gingelly White	" 40-0-0	to " 41-0-0 per cdy.
Do. Mixed	" 37-0-0	to " 38-0-0 "

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1896. cwts.	1895. cwts.	1894. cwts.
Wheat for the week	84,927	64,742	57,394
Do. from 1st Jan. to 19th March	831,515	672,358	864,545
Linseed for the week	165,523	113,120	277,643
Do. from 1st Jan. to 19th March	1,211,353	990,306	1,700,405
Rapeseed for the week	20,112	84,694	62,770
Do. from 1st Jan. to 19th March	103,407	281,619	479,606
Gingellyseed for the week	18,894	25,688	22,095
Do. from 1st Jan. to 19th March	634,903	499,526	572,470

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1896. cwts.	1895. cwts.	1894. cwts.
Wheat for the week	19,462	12,105	7,522
Do. from 1st Jan. to 19th March	459,009	131,661	638,722
Linseed for the week	28,017	104,310	179,471
Do. from 1st Jan. to 19th March	544,889	562,657	953,724
Rapeseed for the week	.....	8,902	31,109
Do. from 1st Jan. to 19th March	236,151	257,491	372,559
Gingellyseed for the week	24,452	34,049	31,049
Do. from 1st Jan. to 19th March	640,587	535,663	500,322

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22nd February 1896 on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated].	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	700	500	10	1,210
Or per mile of Railway	40	29	1	70
For previous 7 weeks of half-year.	2,886	2,315	64	5,275
Total for 8 weeks	3,586	2,815	74	6,485
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	386	443	3	832
Per mile of Ry do.	22	26	.....	48
Total to corresponding date do.	2,820	3,809	14	6,643

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 378
Decrease to date ..... " 158

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia, Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22nd February 1896, on 1,573·94 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Minerals Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,40,000	2,95,000	4,000	4,39,000
Or per mile of Railway	84	176	2	262
For previous 7 weeks of half-year.	9,03,546	20,35,638	34,140	29,73,324
Total for 8 weeks	10,43,546	23,30,638	38,140	34,12,324
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previ

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ITALY AND KASSALA.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

Italy has informed Great Britain that she will hold Kassala until it is impossible to hold it any longer.

EGYPT AND THE POWERS.

All the Powers, with the exception of France and Russia, have assented to the employment of the Egyptian Reserve Fund for the Dongola Expedition.

France contends that the unanimous consent of the Powers is necessary.

Great Britain, however, differs with her on this point.

The *Times* observes that anyhow the want of funds will not prevent the expedition.

THE EVACUATION OF KASSALA UNCONFIRMED.

MARCH 19, MIDNIGHT.

The news, published by the *Times*, that the Italians evacuated Kassala on Saturday last, is not confirmed.

ENGLAND AND ITALY.

The Hon. G. Curzon, replying to a question in the House of Commons, to-night, said that no alliance existed between Great Britain and Italy, but it was expedient for the two countries to combine in defence of their common interests in Africa.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT BY M. BERTHELOT.

PARIS, MARCH 19.

In the Chamber of Deputies, this evening, M. Berthelot, the Foreign Minister, made a statement in which he said that there were serious financial and political objections to utilising the funds of the Caisse, and he, therefore, considers that the unanimous consent of the Powers is necessary in the matter.

The Dongola Expedition, he said, might ultimately absorb the whole of the Egyptian Reserve Fund by exciting fanaticism, besides which it threatens the possessions of France and other countries in Africa, and tends to indefinitely prolong the British occupation of Egypt.

Negotiations with Great Britain on the subject were, he said, proceeding.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MARCH 19.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ganges, with the homeward mails of the 14th instant, arrived here, at 6 p.m., to-day.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 20.

Home Department—Mr. W. O. Clark is appointed to officiate as Judge in the Chief Court of Punjab, vice Justice Roe.

The services Lieutenant Harvest are re-placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

The services of Lieutenant Peart are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-West Provinces.

Revenue and Agriculture Department—Mr. H. C. Hill officiating Inspector-General of Forests, is granted furlough for two years.

Captain Lenox-Conyngham, R. E., is granted furlough for one year.

Foreign Department—Mr. H. V. Cobb is appointed to officiate as Commissioner of Ajmere and Captain Berkeley to be Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere.

Lieutenant Barr is appointed to officiate as Squadron Officer, 1st Regiment, C. I. Horse.

Surgeon-Captain Moore is granted leave for six months.

Mr. W. J. Cunningham, Secretary, Foreign Department, is granted furlough for seven months. Mr. H. S. Barnes will officiate.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir A. Talbot will officiate as Resident, Cashmere, vice Mr. Barnes.

Captain Daly to officiate as Deputy Secretary, Foreign Department, vice Sir A. Talbot.

Mr. A. M. Slight is confirmed as District Magistrate and Collector, Bangalore Military Station.

Financial Department—The services of Mr. Biddulph, Deputy Auditor-General are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

Mr. E. Lawrence, Accountant-General, N.-W. P., is granted furlough for seven months. Mr. R. A. Gaden will officiate.

Mr. A. H. Biggs, Comptroller, Indian Treasuries, is granted furlough for eight months. Mr. N. Ray will officiate.

Mr. F. J. Atkinson is posted as Deputy Accountant-General, Bengal.

Mr. H. J. Brereton, is posted as Deputy Accountant-General, N.-W. Provinces.

Military Department—Colonel Ventries is appointed A. A.-G., Head-quarters, Madras Command, vice Thomas.

Major Monro is appointed D. A. A.-G. on the establishment, vice Campbell.

Captain Watson to be D. A. A.-G. for Instruction, vice Captain Watson.

The following officers in the Commissariat-Transport Department receive promotion in the department:—Major Kenney, and Captains Watson, Rideout, Sullivan, and Barry.

Lieutenant Dalgleish is appointed Officiating Squadron Officer, 4th Lancers.

Marine Department—Commander Mitchell is appointed Marine Transport Officer, Mandalay, vice Rose.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

POONA, MARCH 20.

Military Works Department—Colonel Hart, Royal Engineers, on return from furlough, is posted to the Bombay Division, Military Works.

So much of Bombay Command Order, No. 44, of 1896, as refers to Veterinary-Lieutenant Farmer, Army Veterinary Department, is hereby cancelled.

Under instructions from the Army Head-quarters, Lieutenant Cary, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Rifles, is directed to proceed immediately to Cairo for employment with the Egyptian Army, and report himself to the General Officer Commanding in Egypt.

Commissariat-Transport Department—The undermentioned officer is confirmed in his present appointment, with effect from the 28th January, 1895:—Lieutenant Swan, 1st Bengal Infantry, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, Second Class, on probation.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wetherel, S. C., Commandant, 22nd Bombay Infantry, for seven months; Captain Caulfield, S. C., Wing Commander, 5th Bombay Light Infantry, for one year; Captain Chapman, S. C, Wing Officer, 25th Bombay Rifles, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for the British Army Schools, Madras and Bombay Commands, from the 20th March, 1896, to the 13th March, 1897; and Lieutenant Casserly, S. C., officiating Wing Officer, 21st Bombay Infantry, for one year.

The undermentioned Warrant Officers are granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing, the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—Sub-Conductor Skinner, Commissariat-Transport Department, one year; and Sub-Conductor Lennon, Commissariat-Transport Department, one year.

This cancels the leave out of India, on private affairs, for one year, granted to Sub-Conductors Skinner and Lennon, in Bombay Command Order, No. 455, of the 20th December, 1895.

The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officer have leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery—Lieutenant-Colonel Powlett, Commanding Royal Artillery, Karachi, eight months, on private affairs of India; Second-Lieutenant Symon, 4th Field Battery, one to four months, on private affairs, out of India; and Lieutenant Clark Kennedy, No. 9 Company Southern Division, three months, on medical certificate, out of India.

South Lancashire Regiment—Second-Lieutenant Sinclair, twelve months, on medical certificate, out of India.

Military Works Department—Lieutenant Walpole, R.E., twelve months, on private affairs, out of India.

Army Veterinary Department—Veterinary-Major Evans, six months, on medical certificate, out of India; and Veterinary-Major Duff Gillespie, six months, on private affairs, out of India.

1st Royal Fusiliers—Second-Lieutenant Overton, seven months, on private affairs, out of India.

Army Medical Staff—Surgeon-Major Parker, six months, on medical certificate, out of India.

Indian Medical Department—Surgeon-Major Adey, Medical Officer, 10th Bombay Light Infantry, two years, private affairs, out of India.

Indian Subordinate Medical Department—Second Class Assistant-Surgeon Almeida, one year, on private affairs, in India.

The leave granted to Assistant Surgeon Shepherd, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, is leave in and out of India.

THE BARODA OPIUM CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BROACH, MARCH 20.

The case against the Baroda farmer's two servants came for hearing to-day, before the District Magistrate, Mr. Logan. Mr. Hiralal, Government Pleader, instructed by the Assistant Collector, Mr. Rustom, prosecuted. The two accused were defended by Mr. Majumdar, instructed by a pleader. The court work was much facilitated, because the magistrate spoke Vernacular fluently.

The first witness, Mr. Rustom, amongst other things, stated that, though promised Mr. Samarth Soobs, of Baroda, gave no assistance, and declined to let Maneeklal, the farmer's partner's house to be searched. He further stated that both the accused, after they were bailed out, made a confession, and said that they were afraid of Mr. Samarth.

Mr. Good was next examined, and he corroborated the last witness. After Detective Laximon was examined, the court rose at six o'clock.

As the Government Prosecutor is engaged in a Sessions case, Mr. Logan will hold his court, to-morrow morning, at eight o'clock.

FRESH DISTURBANCES IN THE SHAN STATES.

RANGOON, MARCH 19.

Captain Elliot, Superintendent, Northern Shan States, on tour in the Trans-Salween States of East Manglun, has found it necessary to visit the Wa States of Motle, Ngekting, and Ngeklek, which, with two other States also subordinate to Manglun Sawbwa, have defied his authority.

On the 9th instant, Captain Elliot, who is accompanied by an escort of military police, was opposed on the borders of Ngekting, the road being blocked with trees and stakes. The escort was fired on, but they were driven off, and the villages of Kaunglenq taken and destroyed.

The next day, the escort was again opposed, and fired on at the village of Yawngtoo. This village was also taken. Our loss was one sepoy killed, and two wounded by the stakes.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, MARCH 19.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorka left here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera..... 3 9-16

The Manchester market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	109 9-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	119½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	64
Bar Silver	31½

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results:—Total Bullion, £249,100,000, increase £200,000; Public Deposits, £19,400,000, increase £800,000; Other Deposits, £46,100,000, decrease £300,000; Other Securities, £27,600,000, increase 100,000; Notes and Gold, £40,900,000, increase £300,000. The Bank's Reserve is 63 per cent. of the Liabilities.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Caledonia, Captain W B Andrews, will sail to-day for Marseilles, with the English mails and the following passengers:—

FOR MARSEILLES.

Apcar, Mr Sett
Armstrong, Mrs H
Agnew, Mr
Apcar, Mr J A
Apcar, Mr S A
Archer, Mr and Mrs
Arnoldson, Mr R J H
Atkinson, Mrs
Addington, Capt Hon and Mrs
Armstrong, Lieut
Andrews, Mrs and child
Arnold, Mr W S Stuart Capt, I M
Apcar, Mr John
Alexander, Mrs
Anderson, Lieut
Boteler, Mr R
Barnabe, Mr
Buchanan, Mrs J B
Brownell, Miss
Browne, Lieut-Col and Mrs W H
Barnes, Mr F C
Boyd, Miss
Benson, Mr T
Banks, Mr
Battye, Mr M J
Boult, Miss
Butler, Mr A
Brinton, Mr
Baker, Rev A H
Butler, Mr W
Bowley, Rev D
Beames, Mr
Brown, Mr and Miss W
Barnes, Mr K R
Boone, Mr C B
Boothby, Major
Bird, Mr
Bannerman, Mr and Mrs W K
Barton, Lt A E
Baines, Mrs
Biddulph, Miss
Booth, Mr H
Campbell, Mr and Mrs A A
Corry, Mrs and Miss
Charm, Mr
Candy, Mrs, Miss and child
Chin, Mr
Colvin, Mr and Mrs, nurse and child
Charlton, Lieut A D
Cooper, Mr and Mrs W E
Campbell, Lieut
Campbell, Lt J H
Cole, Mr G
Coventry, Mr F
Chariot, Mr J A
Cockburn, Mr and Mrs
Combridge, Mr and child
Crole, Maj W G
Coynoham, Mr
Crombie, Mr
Dairymple-Hay, Mr and Mrs J
Douglas, Mr and Mrs J and infant
Dobbs, Mrs
Disney, Mr and Mrs
Donaldson, Capt
Drimmie, Mr F
Duff, Mrs A C and child
Dowson, Mr and Mrs R
Dalton, Mr
Dady, Mr C H
Drummond, Miss
Ditmar, Mrs F R
Dunbar, Mr and Mrs
Drury, Major and Mrs F M and family
Dupernex, Mr H C S
Darling, Mr John
Elderton, Miss
Kinnear, Mr J S
Elphinstone, Capt A O A
Ezekiel Miss
Fleming, Mrs
Franklin, Mr and Mrs J Mansell
Franks, Mrs and child
Fackon, Mrs C
Fichbourne, Sir Henry
Fitzgerald, Miss
Flint, Capt S
Goodwin, Mrs Frank
Goldsmith, Rev and Mrs H
Gibson, Hon Mr and Mrs E and child
Grant, Mrs G
Gwatkin, Mrs
Groom, Mr F
Guest, Mr W H
Greenhalgh, Mr D
Gordon, Mr
Hill, Mr and Mrs C H
Hudson, Colonel and Miss Sir W Shadi
Hulbert, Mr F E
Horsfall, Mrs and sister
Hardy, Mr
Hall, Mr R D
Hudson, Mr and Mrs Rowland
Holmes, Surg-Lieut-Col R A K
Hill, Mr and Mrs H W J
Hill, Miss
Hart, Mr and Miss
Hickley, Mrs
Hossein Mr and Mrs Kazim
Harington, Surg Major H N V
Hoxfall, Mr and Mrs
Hudleston, Mrs
Home, Mr and Mrs
Hart, Col and Mrs R C and 2 children
Hausby, Mr J W
Heave, Mr J T
Hudson M, Mrs and Miss
Henderson, Mrs
Holland, Mr and Mrs A N
Heath, Capt and Miss
Hurry, Mr A E
Howlett, Lieut A
Hamilton, Miss R E
Hunter, Mrs and Miss
Hammond, Miss
Hogge, Maj W
Holmes, Mr W A
Hughes, Mr R D
Ismay, Mrs
Ingram, Mr and Miss
Jivanlall Mohunlal, Mr
Jesse, Mr
John, Mrs E
John, Mr
Jackson, Mr
Kennison, Mr and Mrs F A
Knyvett, Mrs A and two children
Kaas, Mr Hugo
Kerston, Mr J L
Kellie, Col
Kennedy, Mr H
Lechler, Miss
Lewis, Miss
Lloyd, Miss
Lauder, Dick Mr
Lindsay, Mr W H
Lester, Mrs and infant
Leveson, Lieut C H
Lewis, Moore Mr
Lamine, Mr
Lund, Mr
Livingstone, Mr and Mrs
Macpherson, Hon J
Maconochy, Mr and Mrs G C and child
Major, Mr and Miss R B
Major, Miss K
Molloy, Mr, Mrs and Miss R A
Muir, Mr A N
Mitchell, Mr H
Murray, Mrs R D and child
Midwinter, Mrs
Maynard, Maxwell Mr and Mrs
Macnot, Mr and Mrs A
Martindale, Capt C
Martindale, Mrs C and two children
Miller, Mr G
MacDonald, Mrs Niel
MacDonald, Mr W
McClelland, Mr and Mrs W S
Methurst, Mr W A
Morris, Mr and Mrs
Morris, Miss
Mitchell, Mrs and child
Macats, Mrs Wm
McConaghey, Surg-Col W
Mitch, Mr F
Miller, Mr L
MacDunbar, Mr J
Manett, Major
Nicholson, Mr and Mrs F A
Nevill, Mr C
Ommanney, Mrs
O'Gilvy, Mrs
Oakes, Mrs R P, infant and nurse
Perie, Lieut A M
Pear, Mrs
Poppe, Mrs and family
Paget, Mr
Peel, Capt
Pariett, Mr
Preston, Mr, Mrs and child
Palmer, Mr and Mrs C E and child
Prendergast, Mr W F
Patterson, Mr A K
Patterson, Miss
Pendlebury, Mrs W
Prater, Mr W
Peck, Miss and child
Paul, Mr J E
Pasley, Mrs and child
Powers, Miss
Prophit, Miss
Pollock, Capt W P N
Penny, Major child and governess
Robertson, Miss B
Reid, Mrs G B
Rundle, Mr A W
Rushton, Miss
Rogers, Mr C Middleton
Richy, Lieut G O
Ritching, Mrs
Sherer, Mr
Stunoch, Mrs
Simpson, Mr W J
Stace, Mr and Mrs
Shaw, Mr
Scott, Miss L
Simos, Mr and Mrs
Stevens, Mrs
Shute, Major and Mrs A B
Smith, 2 child and nurse
Schofield, Capt
Smith, Miss A M
Saunders, Mr and Mrs J
Scott, Capt and Mrs
Sweet, Mr J W
Sullivan, Mr W S
Sinclair, Major A K
Starkie, Mr
Skinner, Mr and two children
Symons, Brig-Genl and Mrs
Seton, Mr and Mrs
Smith, Mrs and Miss
Smith, Mr W
Smith, Mrs Julian
Thorburn, Mrs and child
Tebb, Mr
Tebb, Miss M C
Thomson, Rev
Turton, Mrs
Tremearne, Mr S
Thomson, Mrs
Thornton, Bishop
Taylor, Mr J Worsley
Vists, Mr
Valentier, Rev Dr
Verschoyle, Mrs
Woodward, Capt Jas
Wright, Mrs
Wooster, Mr
Wright, Mr
Wootham, Mr L B
Welman, Mrs
Whilley, Mr A W
Whilley, Miss
Wagner, Mrs R
Weyram, Miss
Warden, Capt and Mrs
Williams, Mr H
Wostier, Major and Mrs A E and infant
Winter, Mr and Mrs and child
Walton, Mr W W
Wilson, Mr and Miss
Watkin, Mr E
Wyndham, Mrs Crole
Warren, Mrs 1nft and nurse
Westmacott, Miss
Yates, Mrs R B and child
Jesse, Mr

REPLYING to a question in the German Reichstag on the contrast between the statements of Mr. Balfour and Prince Hohenlohe in reference to the proposed international conference on the subject of bimetallism, Baron Marschall, Secretary of State, said:—"I think it my duty to clear up the matter, in order to prevent the possibility of any misunderstanding. I wish to state the following clearly, here before the country. It is a traditional diplomatic usage that if a difficult question has been confidentially discussed between two Governments, and one of them intends to publish the purport of the discussion, it first of all informs the other of this intention, in order to afford it an opportunity to object to the whole publication, or to the form adopted. In obedience to the Chancellor's instructions, I instructed the Imperial Ambassador in London, on the 5th instant, to inform the British Government that the Chancellor intended to declare in the Reichstag that he regarded the re-opening of the Indian Mints as the necessary preliminary condition of any international agreement on the silver question, but that by an exchange of opinion with the British Government he had convinced himself that no such measure was to be expected within a period that could be foreseen. Count Hatzfeldt replied to me on the same day that he had informed the Foreign Secretary of the Chancellor's intention, and received the answer that he had no objection—(hear, hear, on the Left)—especially not to the reference to an exchange of opinion with the British Government. I believe I need not add a single word to this declaration."

NOTES FROM LONDON.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 28.

THE Universities of Oxford and Cambridge are giving the attention of their mighty minds to the question of admitting women to degrees. To judge by some of their pronouncements on the matter, the possession of brain capacity, attested by a string of honourable letters to a man's name, is no guarantee of enlarged ideas, breadth of view, or accurate mental balance. Quite otherwise. An ordinary man can judge ordinary questions affecting men and women's business relationship with a practical up-to-date mind. Though he may suffer from the rivalry of women, he sees that by reason of their number and the economic exigencies of the times, they must have the professions, trades, occupations thrown open to them as freely as to him. He only stipulates for fair dealing and no favour. But the University Fellow grudges women everything. She may study of course the same books as men—he can't prevent her. She may sit for the same examinations—he would shut her out now that he sees what she can do, if he could. But she shall not have the same degrees. No, no. That would give her some status and power in the University—perish all womankind! mothers, wives, sisters, daughters, cousins, aunts, sooner than that.

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Is it jealousy or is it incapacity to read the signs of the times that make these men, who should be the pioneers of advanced thought, unbiassed by prejudices or selfish considerations, fight, barricaded behind the musty-fusty old rules of their foundation, for the preservation of the semblance of a celibate vow, long after the spirit that inspired it, and the motive that made it good, have perished. According to their own statement of their feelings it is pure virtue and disinterested care for woman's welfare that leads them to turn a deaf ear to her prayer for admission as a Bachelor of Arts to the Adamless Eden of Oxford or Cambridge. Their resolutions on the subject as carried at one of the meetings at Cambridge are instructive. We, women, don't know at all as well as men what is good for us.

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The *Daily News* reports the meeting without comment—women can supply that for themselves. The attendance of members of the Senate included several heads of houses, a number of professors and doctors of the University and others of lower degree, under the presidency of the Provost of King's. The first resolution was proposed from the chair, and was as follows:—"That in the interests of the University the admission of women to the membership of the University is undesirable." The Provost referred to the fact that a vote would be taken upon the question at Oxford on March 3rd, and although it would be an important one, it would not be conclusive. He admitted that that vote might have some influence on them at Cambridge, but it did not follow that even if Oxford granted degrees to women that they would. It was quite true that other Universities had admitted women, but there was no resemblance between those and the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. He feared that the result of women being in exactly the same position as men would be that by degrees our women would become less modest and our men less chivalrous. The resolution was seconded by the Rev. A. H. F. Boughey and carried unanimously.

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This is not a very conclusive speech. We are not told why the admission of women to the membership of the University is undesirable *in the interests of the University*. If the interests of the Universities were considered, women would long ago have been asked to share the honours and the management, seeing how altogether beneficial to other big concerns dealing with education women's influence has been. As a matter of fact, the working of man and woman in harmony—the one mind a complement to the other—is the plan on which the success, not only of Universities, but of the universe, is built up. Men and women have constantly since the world began rebelled against this arrangement, and started little one-sex-worlds of their own, with little benefit to themselves and less to humanity. Oxford and Cambridge Universities are the survivals of such schemes as these, founded in days when learning of any sort was thought superfluous in women. It is surely time to modify the regulations to fit the present time and its conditions.

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The real motive in refusing to give the B. A. degree to women is not mainly self-interest, as we might have thought, but, according to the Provost of King's, a tender solicitude for women lest they should become less modest, and for men lest their chivalry should deteriorate. As to the loss of chivalry, learning has at no time been richly productive of that gallant courtesy that charms women—as witness the attitude of the Universities since women first asked for recognition of their merits. The B. A. degree will not sensibly affect that. And as to the danger of women with degrees losing their heads, forgetting their dignity, becoming less modest, the experience of other colleges with mixed classes is not so. The College of Science, South Kensington, has always allowed its male and female students to work together at comparative anatomy and lectures. So also with the artistic anatomy class. The great Mrs. Grundy has never raised her voice in protest at men and women gathering together for a course of lectures by Surgeon Bellamy of King's College on the muscles of a poor old subject preserved for the purpose in evil-smelling spirits. The Universities must have a specially dangerous influence if they turn the heads of women who under other conditions have kept steady. It would be curious to know the statistics, according to Lombroso, or some such man, of learned women gone wrong. As a rule it is the lack of learning that leads them astray. Blue stockings may be seen in sorry plights, but seldom swelling the ranks of the sisterhood that shame our streets.

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The next resolution proposed by Bishop Selwyn expresses the views of the Senate more emphatically, and was also carried unanimously. "That it is undesirable to open the existing B.A. degree to women or take any steps which would tend to a more complete assimilation of the education of men and women in Cambridge. They were told," continued the Bishop, "that they did not know what women wanted. Perhaps not. They knew what women were, and they knew what they wanted women to be. He described it as terrible if they threw into one common crucible the education of men and women and left the women to rub on as men do." This is the tone of a man who knows little or nothing of the ordinary lives of women. He judges probably from a brace of pretty daughters for whom he has laid by a snug fortune apiece out of the remnants of the loaves and fishes that remain after his Palace of episcopal retinue is served. It would be terrible of course for these girls to have to rough it in classes with men, and then to have to take up some sordid, soul-stifling work, say journalism, or a sanitary inspectorship under the vestry (a university education is almost essential to women for such work nowadays). The bishop can afford to despise this kind of life, but most women are glad to get it and "rub along as men do."

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After more discussion the meeting concluded that women who pass the Tripos Examination should receive some title from the University and that this provision should be retrospective. So much for the chivalry of Cambridge! What Oxford will decide on the matter will be settled on March 3rd. It is hardly likely that its spirit will be more progressive than Cambridge.

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Kew Gardens owns the "new woman" on its staff of gardeners—in fact, two new women in knickers veiled, as suits the wintry season, and the first blush of maidenly modesty, under tolerably long Inverness cloaks. Presently like the flowers they will shed their calyx and show themselves to the critical eye of the visitor. There is a sweet reasonableness in wearing knickers, digging and trundling wheelbarrows that will disarm criticism and make people look dispassionately at clothing on its own merits, not as a medium for expressing its wearer's progress or retrogression.

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The "new woman" has been discreditably to the fore this week in the person of a young lady house breaker, at whose establishment, diggings, or den, as a robber would call it, all sorts of stolen goods were stowed away. The daring young woman made a stiff resistance, but once caught, submitted quietly and with a certain amount of dignity to her captor. The description of her doings was strangely unlike her brother burglar.

"When a burglar's not engaged in his employment
Or maturing his felonious little plans
His capacity for innocent enjoyment
Is just as great as any honest man's."

She was evidently a girl of particular tastes. She had a selection of tooth brushes for use—not apparently burgled. Dentifrice bought at a fashionable chemist's, and powder and cosmetiques like her more fortunate sisters. Burgling was not an entirely successful business, as she still had to make economies. In the did her own washing, according to the policeman who described many pairs of stockings drying on a line in her room, but never,—no, never, on her own account, did she go out on her house-breaking expeditions without a clean apron to put on when all was ever so as to look quite respectable—in fact, the early servant on her way to her place in the morning. The magistrate gave her eight months with hard labour. So much for women who usurp their brother's and husband's places. It would be good to hear the Cambridge Senate assembled to vote on women's admission to the B. A. degree point the moral illustrated by the adventures of this deplorable young rogue of twenty-two.

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THE Maharaja of Kotah is now on a visit to Calcutta. He comes of age in a few weeks' time, and will then be invested with ruling powers.

MR. BARNARD, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, is appointed District Superintendent of Police, Mozufferpore, *vice* Colonel Ramsay, proceeding on leave. Mr. Halliday, District Superintendent of Police, Gya, succeeds Mr. Barnard.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, FEB. 28.

A TABLET has been placed on one of the two houses where Keats lived when he was in Hampstead. In each of those houses he lived for a very short time, three-quarters of a year in one, and nearly the same time in the other. The whole of Keats's life is concentrated in the four short years between leaving the Edmonton surgeon and leaving the shores of England. Out of the four years he lived three-quarters of a year in the lodging house of Well Walk—the house next to the Wells Tavern; his second Hampstead residence was with his friend Brown in the house in John-street, where you will find the newly put up tablet. But these periods of residence were not continuous. He was always running about from one place to another. He lived at Carisbrooke, at Margate, at Oxford, at Burford Heath, at Teignmouth; he made a tour of Scotland; he lived at Shanklin, at Winchester, at Westminster, and at Kentish Town. Never was poet so restless. I do not think that his biographers have called attention to this singular restlessness. It was as if he could not remain in one spot; he must be for ever trying one place after another in search of—what? Indeed, I think he did not know himself. It was a restlessness due, certainly, to the harassing sense of ill-health, and to the voice within him which warned him that as his brother Tom's fate so must be his. He was alone when Tom was dead, and George had gone to America; he made himself still more alone by getting clean away from his friends. Perhaps he liked new scenes for the setting of the old flowers and the old sky; perhaps he had moods of silence; perhaps it was necessary for him to collect his thoughts in solitude. Yet solitude was not always necessary; he could actually write poetry in the same room, at the same table, with another. Perhaps he felt that sometimes he would rather talk to his friends at a distance. All nervous men have that feeling, from time to time, of shrinking from a crowd. Yet no one could be more genial and more "clubbable than Keats when he was staying at Wentworth-place among his Hampstead friends.

While he was alone in country lodgings, Keats wrote most of those letters which have been preserved and published. You know these letters; how headlong they are; how full of fancy, poetry, play of words, and play of thought; what excellent reading they are. They make one feel that for a man to be so sweet a poet and so good a letter-writer at the same time is almost an unfair piling up of gifts. However, no one writes letters now at all. When I was a boy we used to write to each other—long letters; unfortunately, none of my old friends turned out a Keats, and I think that their letters, if preserved, would have lost their flavour. Girls still write to each other—long letters. One man I knew in later years who only lived for writing letters; I believe they were very good letters—sentimental in colour. They were addressed to a girl—always to a girl; when one girl was engaged he found another and wrote to her; he was interested if only he was writing to a young person of the other sex. But I think he was the last of the letter-writers. No one seeks expression for his thoughts that way any longer; instead, we sit down and write a "Tip-Top" novel.

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The really delightful thing about letter-writing is its sublime selfishness. You are expected to talk about yourself all the time; it is not only pardoned in a letter, but it is laudable; in conversation a man who would discourse for hours about himself and nothing else would probably—and justly—be put into the water-butt; the man who does so in a letter rejoices the heart of his friends. Yet we must distinguish—not every man in every letter; only the man to whom the Art of Letter Writing has been given, as a great and precious gift. For it is the way in which a man talks about himself. "Give me," says the Simple man, who is by no means an attractive person and cannot be made attractive—"Give me steak and fried onions!" The letter-writer expresses the same idea, but with how many turns and twists and unexpected phrases; with what embellishments of fancy and verse and anecdote; with how tender a touch as regards things undesirably earthy and materialistic. Nay, the more earthy the subject the more does the writer ethereal-ise it, until that plain, strong, substantial dish of steak and onions becomes fare delicate, poetic, ethereal—fit for Apollo himself, and just as the letter-writer treats such a plain and common subject, so he treat's himself. He loves that subject; he is never tired of talking about it, glorifying it, setting it on a pedestal, weaving gralands for it, offering incense before it; and all in a dainty, delicate charming way. It pleases the world; we do not inquire into the real man behind this creation; we know that it is not the real man; but we love it, and we entreat the writer to go on—and go on—and go on. And to think that this lovely Art—the Art of Letter Writing—is in danger of extinction!

If you take the train to Hampstead Heath station you will very easily find John-street, in which the house is situated. It is now called Lawn Bank. It was formerly Wentworth Place, and consisted of two houses now run into one. In the larger of the two lived the Dilkes and in the smaller Keats' host and friend, Mr. Brown. I do not know when the two houses were merged into one or when the old name was altered. There is a house next door still called Wentworth House. I hope that the present residents may see their way to renew the old name. We shall then, probably—to mark the connection with Keats—call all the houses round by the name of Wentworth. There will be Wentworth Villa, Wentworth Hall, Wentworth Cottage, Wentworth Tent, Wentworth Hovel, Wentworth Hut, Wentworth Wigwam. Unless, which would be better still, every house around were to take the name of a Keats' poem.

You have all heard the lamentable story of the Bishop who was devoured by rats; that of the Count who was devoured by mice is perhaps not so well known. Like the other tragedy, this too happened in Germany. It was in or about the year 1089. This Count, while sitting, it is said, at table in a gloomy state of mind—hardly anticipating the terrible Banquet to follow—was suddenly surrounded by mice so numerous that one would not have thought the whole world capable of producing so many. They swarmed in the hall; they jumped upon the table and the chairs; and they ran all over the Count, biting him wherever they could. The servants, whom they appear not to have attacked, tried to beat them off with sticks, but in vain; if a dozen were killed, a hundred took their place. The servants, in despair, caught up their master, ran down to the sea with him, put him into a boat, and pushed out to sea. The mice followed, and, catching up with the boat, began to gnaw holes in it. The servants, therefore, seeing that they were in danger of drowning, pulled back to the land, and the mice, attacking the Count again the moment he landed, speedily devoured him. The story-teller gives no reason for this outrage on the part of the mice. He only says that the Count was an enemy of the Emperor Henry. But, really, can that be considered an adequate reason for inspiring the minds of these mice with an unholy desire to eat the body of this unfortunate Count, and no other?

I await every year with great interest the appearance of the Rev. Dr Dawson Burns's letter on the Drink Bill. It is very pleasing to watch the indignation and sorrow with which he parades his long figures, which certainly do run into millions, and certainly do show that as much beer is consumed in the year as would float several three-deckers. It is also very pleasing to examine the figures, when he has quite done with them, with reference to the individual. What do they mean then? There are 40,000,000 of people on these islands. They drink between them £142,400,000 worth of beer, wine, and spirits. That means that, taken altogether, each man, woman, or child spends £3. 10s. a year in drink; or 1s. 4d. a week. But as half the people, counting children, total abstainers, and the greater number of women, drink nothing, we must limit ourselves to the class which does drink. That class spends, therefore, £7 a year each, or 2s. 8d. a week, or 4½d. a day on drink. Now any man, the ordinary gluttonous—who does not drink at bars, or between meals, but takes claret with lunch and dinner, and perhaps a glass of whisky and Apollinaris before going to bed, spends at least 2s. 10d. or 3s. a day, *i.e.*, over £50 a year, upon drink. A great many, therefore, must spend a great deal less than the average of 4½d. a day. Again, let us consider the quantity of strong drink. Of beer alone 1,160,126,748 gallons were consumed in 1895 Prodigious! It is enough to fill a canal 100 feet broad, 50 feet deep, and 74 miles long! Wonderful! But divide this huge total among 20,000,000 of people, and we have for every one 58 gallons a year, *i.e.*, a little over one gallon a week—*i. e.*, one pint and one-seventh a day—two glasses and a quarter. When we consider what a huge amount of beer is consumed by the average working man in good wages, it is quite certain that the beer bill is extremely moderate. If we take spirits alone, we find that these abominable topers drink not quite two gallons each per head—*i. e.* one-third of a pint a week, or one-twenty-first part of a pint—*i. e.*, a tablespoonful a day. Oh! horrible! As for wine, we actually consume less than the eighth part of a pint every week—a teaspoonful every day. Isn't it horrible, shocking, mournful, maddening waste and wickedness? A whole teaspoonful of wine! Enough to make a dozen people drunk. Now, my friends, it is not by the production of such figures, which may be analysed as above that the Total Abstinence people will greatly advance their cause. For my own part I am not a total abstainer, and never will be unless for reasons of health or money. I do not blame people for abstaining. Let them have all the liberty that I claim for myself. The more they persuade men who drink to their own harm to become temperate, the more grateful to them we shall be. But to hold up to the world as scorching terrible and detestable figures which actually show us to be about the most temperate and moderate nation in the whole world, is to make the cause ridiculous.

THE KHANDALLA MANŒUVRES.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

* LANOWLI, MARCH 18.

WHEN darkness settled on the camp on Tuesday evening and the 'Last Post' was sounded, the troops turned in to snatch a hasty sleep; for all lay down in momentary expectation of being roused to repel an attack before morning. No official intimation of it had been received, as it was intended to be a surprise, if it came off; but all suspected that so much labour in fortifying the camp would not be thrown away, and, as we changed bivouac next day, that the fight must take place that night, everyone lay down with accoutrements on and sword or rifle at hand, officers and men alike, ready to turn out at a moment's notice. All through the manœuvres it has been the custom to sleep fully dressed, and even the staidest advocate of temperance among us knows now what it feels like to go to bed in his boots.

Hour after hour passed without disturbance, while the sentries within the zareeba endeavoured to pierce the gloom or listened eagerly for the faintest sound that told of lurking foes. Even in this mimic warfare the excitement of waiting for an attack at night is intense; and the imagination peoples the surrounding darkness with stealthily-moving forms. Every bush is transformed into a creeping figure; nestle of the leaves or the crackle of a dry twig under the foot of a prowling jackal seems to herald the approach of a hostile column.

Suddenly between 4 and 5 a.m. a shot was heard outside the camp, and the rush of advancing men was plainly audible. Bugles rang out the alarm; silently and rapidly the troops fell in by their bivouacs and lined the trenches and defences. The electric wire did its work; and in an instant each face of the zareeba blazed with a brilliant light as the flares were ignited. Rockets whirred up towards the dark sky, and bursting filled the air with stars that help to reveal the onrush of the enemy. Not till then was the order to commence firing given; and then volley after volley crashed into the advancing foe. The deep boom of the guns sounded loud above the musketry; and the machine guns' continuous rattle was easily distinguished.

A simultaneous attack on all faces of the camp was being made, and all the troops were equally engaged. The Irish Rifles guarded the East and South, with the G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers joining them on the Sappers and Miners, to whom was entrusted the S. W. angle of the camp, where it ran out into a kind of bastion which swept each face to right and left with a flanking fire. The Marine Battalion and the 22nd Bombay Infantry defended the zareeba from the gate on the West to the entrance on the easternside; while the Cavalry stood by their horses' heads near a sallying part, constructed in the line of the 21st, ready to mount as soon as day dawned and sweep down on the retiring enemy when the attack was repelled.

The scene was weirdly grand. The flare-lights, burning brilliantly, at first lit up the ground thoroughly, but as the smoke from the continuous fusilade and that which they gave off themselves banked in front of the faces of the zareeba, they only served to illuminate the camp, and rendered the defenders plainly visible to the assailants. The rockets burst too high as a rule to give sufficent light near the ground; but this was unavoidable, for if they had been fired at a lower angle they might have swept with disastrous effect through the troops told off for the attack consisting of detachments from Khandala, the Rifles, and the 21st and 22nd Bombay Infantry under the command of Captain Buckle, I. Rifles. On the whole it may be questioned if the arrangements for lighting had proved a complete success; and in my opinion powerful lamps giving off no smoke and placed fifty or a hund

I have also noticed with satisfaction that there is a kindergarten class, which experts tell us is one of the best and simplest methods of securing attention of the children and to make their education and learning as bright and cheerful as possible and that it is a method of teaching which makes the child look forward with pleasure to meet his or her master or mistress who is for the time being his or her best friend. (Cheers.) There are other slings in a large school like this over which Mr. Master presides which are to be thought of as well as the actual learning. In the first place, when a boy enters a great school of 1,100 or 1,200 boys and in a class of thirty or forty, or perhaps more or less children, he finds himself for the first time in a little school of his own. It is there that his character begins to form, and it is there that he begins to learn for himself what is right and what is wrong, and to follow his conscience. It is at that earliest stage of education and much depends upon the master or mistress in whose hands the children are entrusted. Children are very quick to notice and also to imitate, and it behoves masters and mistresses to be careful in that respect, because not only are children quick to imitate, but they are also extremely acute critics, and it is a well-known fact that the moment a master or mistress loses the respect of the children in his or her class, his or her influence for good is greatly damaged. Now, ladies and gentlemen, I have already in my short career here of one year spoken on four or five occasions from this platform. Perhaps many of you, or most of you, are not aware that it is a considerable physical effort, particularly when the thermometer is higher than it is likely to be in its normal condition to address the assembly longer, and I shall therefore bring my remarks to a close, once more congratulating Mr. Master and his efficient staff upon the happy conclusion of his year and the successful state in which he continues to carry on his school. (Cheers.) I also congratulate the successful prize-takers and their parents, and ones more bid them who have been successful to be of good cheer and to believe that, although this afternoon or on a future afternoon they may not be amongst prize-takers, still I exhort them not to relax their efforts to become useful and patriotic citizens. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to his Excellency, and the interesting proceedings were brought to a close.

THE CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF GOA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, MARCH 17.

The recall of the Governor-General has been accompanied by the removal of those who have carried on a government of terror since last October. Captain Gomes da Costa goes to Portugal, and will leave Goa in a day or two. Captain Judice takes his place as Administrator of Ilhas. Colonel Villar, head of the Chief Staff of the State, go s to Damaun as Governor, and Captain R. Guedes substitutes him. Tenente-de-Camp of Senhor Raphael de Andrade does not accompany his Chief back to Portugal, but is to be attached to the police corps. Captain Francisco Xavier de Britto and Ensign Belico are to be despatched to Mozambique. His Royal Highness remains most probably till September next with the Expeditionary force governing the country, until he is relieved by the arrival of the successor to Senhor Raphael de Andrade. A memorial has been published in the newspapers in Portugal bringing against Captain da Costa very serious charge.—A return of the Military Hospital for the month of February last, shows that 220 men entered the hospital With 84 who were there at the beginning of the month, thus gives a total of 304, out of whom 186 are reported to have left the hospital after getting cured, 7 having died, and 111 remained on the 1st instant. The whole force, including the soldiers of the expedition is about 1,200, so that the rate of sickness is 200 per thousand. It is not the natural causes that have taken so many soldiers into the hospital, notwithstanding that Government have persisted that there were only three officers and three soldiers wounded.—The thevillage of Volvey, conveyed by ten boats, and after landing proceeded to the house of the village *Culcornina*. They were ordered to take out books and papers in connection with the office of the Regedor, and set fire to the building after plundering some money and metal pots. Captain Gomes da Costa with a European force surrounded the house of the Desai of Surla, and after arresting the members of his family carried away a large sum as forfeiture money, and twenty-five arms. The elder son of the old Desai, who was absent on the day on which the arrest of his father, brothers, and brothers-in-law took place, gave orders to arm 400 men to attack the jail and rescue his relatives. The information was conveyed to Major Martins Carvalho, a respectable and upright functionary, who came at once from Usoao, and ordered the liberation of all the members of the Desai's family, and returned the forfeited amount, with the exception of the arms.

LISBON OPINION ON AFFAIRS IN GOA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The Portuguese papers arrived by last mail bring important particulars as to the reports of the Governor-General of Goa. The "Folha do Povo" says:—"O Diaro do Governo" publishes the report of the Governor-General of Goa regarding the so-called military operations. After reading some five columns we rise with a profound sorrow. If we did not know that it was written by the Governor-General we might have mistaken it for the work of a police inspector. There is not a single line of a really military operation, and it contradicts the pompous telegrams sent to Lisbon showing that the celebrated campaign was nothing more than marches, and countermarches, and the barbarous destruction of villages by dozens that have been levelled to the ground. The Governor-General did not deign to submit what superior reasons dictated the policy of burning the villages and what were the armed forces took in the work of the butchery. About the famous battle of Satary not a word! So that the Governor-General himself comes to declare that the congratulations sent from Lisbon to him were pure drugs, and still purer drugs were the enthusiasm displayed by the King and the Ministry. For a sample we extract from the report what Senhor Raphael d'Andrade calls military operations.

"On the 27th November, a detachment commanded by Major Benjamin Pinto destroyed Advoi, where Dada Ranes had his house. Dada Ranes is a daring man, who harboured himself as the leader of his caste. On the 28th a detachment commanded by Captain Rosado destroyed the villages of Zoornem and Delem, and another detachment commanded by Lieutenant Lema destroyed Comol. On the 29th Captain Albuquerque destroyed the villages of Palle and Navelli. On the 30th Major B. Pinto destroyed the villages of Sanvorcherm, Gollali, and Parbelli, and Lieutenant Jose DeMello, with a detachment, destroyed the villages of Hebpa-Guido, Goavem, Amosem, Sircorem, and Sigamguhin. On the same day Captain Albuquerque proceeded with a detachment to Bicholim, Savoaco, and Doromarogo, with the object of capturing individuals implicated in the revolt and returned on the 2nd December with four prisoners. On the 7th December Captain Rosado destroyed the villages of Vinquinl and Maloli. On the 3rd Lieut. Jose DeMello destroyed the villages of Birchina, Sanvordem, and Carambolli-Busuenco. On the 6th a detachment under Captain Rosado proceeded and returned at Nanuz the next day after destroying the villages of Signem Helopa-Busuenco, Chorondem, Zoorom-Cudro, Zorem," Bussuenco, Galandi, "Canpordem, and Latorim."

The paper adds: "We stop here from continuing list of all the so-called military operations as we do have no more space, but it is nothingless than a true dishonour to the civilization and to the noblest traditions of our arms. There is nothing about the famous battles and campaigns." We protest energetically against the regiment inaugurated in India, which after all is a Portuguese colony, but has been treated as a conquered country from an enemy.

Mr. Cicinato da Costa recently presented himself for the first time in the Chamber of the Deputies after the death of Mr. B. F. da Costa, his father. He referred to the persecutions, the natives and native officials were subjected to by a clique of officials, who monopolised the pay of four and five posts for themselves. His late father at the age of 75 years was sent to Diu to inspect "two schools" which was the work of a few hours. The late Mr. da Costa sent in the report, and asked permission to return. He was then entrusted with an enquiry into the weaving industry of the country. Of this he also sent a report, but no permission was given to him to return. The epidemic fever of the place undermined the constitution of the septuagenarian and accelerated the fatal event. The Deputy said it was nothing less than a murder and wished to get reparation by the immed ate removal of the Governor-General. The President replied that he wished to hear the Governor. Mr. Cicinato da Costa wanted to reply, but the President said that it was late. The Deputy, however, appealed to the House which voted in his favour, and allowed him to speak. Mr. da Costa took the President of the Ministry severely to task for his protection of a Governor-General who has made the Portuguese nation ridiculous in the eyes of foreigners. He was followed by Mr. Mariano de Carvalho, one of the eminent statesmen, and Mr. Arroyo, both of whom condemned the procedure of the Government, and insisted on the immediate removal of Senhor Raphael d'Andrade, and a War Council to judge His Excellency. Mr. Cicinato da Costa sent in his resignation through his brother as a Deputy, reserving for himself a right to speak in the Chamber on another occasion.

A GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As you are perhaps aware, there is a standing order of the Government of India that the feelings of the residents should be sounded, before a license to open a liquor shop in a locality is granted by the Abkari Department. It now appears that a license has been granted for a Liquor shop in Sleator Road. It also appears that an officer in the Abkari Department went the round of a very few residents of the locality, asking them whether they had any objections to a license being granted to open a refreshment room (a refreshment room being nothing but a another name for a liquor shop). Even some of the limited number of residents, whom the officer consulted in the matter, expressed their disapproval, resulting in Indu Prakash Cassa and S. L. by Bal Dinbai Nusservanji Patel, M. Ratanji Cursetji Wadia, Mr. Manockji M. Hormusjee, and others. Upon this matter reaching the ears of other residents, a numerously signed petition was sent to the Collector, which, besides the above protestants, contains the names of Bal Laxmibai, widow of the late Mr. Vinayakrao J. Sankaseth, Mr. L. N. Bangli (assistant Prothonotary, High Court), Dr. A. B. Cola, Darab M. Dastoor, Kalkhosro Edulji, and many others. About two years ago, a toddy shop was opened in the locality without even consulting the residents. The nuisance arising from it is insufferable enough; and it is hoped that the Collector, to whose reference to the expressions of public feelings in the locality, will revoke the license already granted.—Yours, &c.

A RESIDENT.

"The latest reports from the two opium agents estimate the total outturn of the year 1895-96 at 30,000 maunds only, and as strong west winds are drying up the plants and juice, this quantity may have to be considerably reduced.

DAMAGES FOR A BREACH OF CONTRACT.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. C. W. Chitty, the Chief Judge.)

JACOB ELIAS SASSOON AND CO. VS. C. J. KHUMBATTA AND CO.

CLAIM for Rs. 2,000, part of a large sum of Rs. 2,231 alleged to be the amount of damages sustained by plaintiffs by reason of defendant's failure to perform a contract for the sale of coal to the plaintiffs. Mr. Dinshaw Davar, barrister-at-law, appeared for plaintiffs, while the defendant was represented by Mr. Heming, solicitor.

His Honour the Chief Judge, in delivering judgment, said: This is a suit brought by the plaintiffs, Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Company, to recover from the defendant Rs. 2,000, part of a large sum of Rs. 2,231-4 alleged to be the amount of damages sustained by the plaintiffs in consequence of the defendant's failure to perform a contract for the sale of coal to the plaintiffs. In the first instance, in consequence of the absence of the defendant or his attorney on the day fixed for the adjourned hearing, a decree was passed in the plaintiffs' favour without contest. On the defendant depositing the amount, the decree was set aside, and the matter now came before me on a new trial. There is little or no dispute as to the facts of the case. The defendant admits the breach on his part, but disputes the damages on several grounds. The facts are as follows:—On the 2nd September 1895 the defendant sold to the plaintiffs one thousand tons of Kiverton Park South Yorkshire coal, September-October shipment, at Rs. 19-12 per ton, deliverable alongside into purchaser's boats, delivery at a rate not less than two hundred tons per diem. This appears to have been a speculative contract on the defendant's part, that is to say, he had at the time of the contract no particular coal in contemplation, which he would be able to supply to the plaintiffs, but relied on some shipment coming to hand. On the 7th October the steamship Orundah arrived in harbour with a cargo of 3,700 (I think it must have been 3,800) tons of Kiverton Park South Yorkshire coal, consigned to the Bombay Company, Limited. Of this two thousand tons were sold to the plaintiffs for their consumption during October and other small lots were still leaving about 1,500 tons available for other purchasers. Offers were offered to give plaintiffs Wilsons' South Yorkshire coal in substitution. This plaintiff refused and wrote the letter of 23rd October to that effect. On the 9th November the defendant wrote again, stating that there was no October shipment of the quality Kiverton Park South Yorkshire and offering Dultons or Davisons' West Hartley. The statement was correct as to their being no October shipment, but there was coal of September shipment available. This offer the plaintiffs declined. Defendant offered Dultons again on two occasions. The plaintiffs declined again and on the 21st November gave defendant notice that they could not accept any coal but Kiverton Park South Yorkshire and unless defendant signified his willingness to give it within twenty-four hours, they would buy on the bunder on his account. On the 27th November plaintiffs did buy 1000 tons Kiverton Park South Yorkshire from the Bombay Company at Rs. 19-12 at the bunder and billed defendant for the difference Rs. 2,231-4. This defendant declined to pay but offered to refer the matter to the arbitration of Mr. Nathan, the manager of the plaintiffs' firm and subsequently to two European merchants. The plaintiffs declined the arbitration and filed this suit. The defendants' attorney raised four issues:—Whether the contract, being for alongside coal September-October shipment, the plaintiffs were entitled to purchase Bombay coal on the 27th November and recover from the defendant the difference in price, if any; whether the purchase on the 27th November was a "bona fide" purchase, and whether the price Rs. 19-12 represented a fair market price; whether considering the offer made by the defendant to remedy the inconvenience, caused by the alleged breach and plaintiffs' refusal, plaintiffs are entitled to any and what damages; what damages plaintiffs have sustained any and what damages by reason of the defendants' breach of contract. I was of opinion at the outset of the case that in any event defendant was not entitled, as of right, to offer a coal of a different denomination in the performance of his contract to deliver Kiverton Park South Yorkshire, even though it might be that such coal, offered in substitution, was as good or better or would have served plaintiffs' purposes equally well. This opinion was subsequently strengthened as regards this case by the facts elicited in evidence that there was Kiverton Park Coal available to meet this contract, had the defendant chosen to buy it. I also considered it irrelevant and immaterial to show that plaintiffs had on occasions accepted a different coal from the defendant in substitution for that named in the contract. This might have served their purpose on one or more occasions, but could not, on this grounds, debar plaintiffs from demanding what they had the right to demand, namely, the coal contracted for. Nor could the defendant, in my opinion, be said to be unaware of the natural consequence of his breach of contract, because the plaintiffs had been considerate to him on a former occasion and allowed him to fulfil his contract in some other way. He had no reason and certainly no right to suppose that a similar indulgence would always be shown to him. As to the actual issues raised by the defendant in the pleas, I am clearly of opinion that coal might be bought on the bunder, if the defendant failed to carry out his contract, allowance would, of course, have to be made for the difference in terms. The plaintiffs have made such allowance at 12 annas. From the evidence I think it should be made at Re. 1. For the defendant it was argued that, if he might not substitute some of the coal for Kiverton Park South Yorkshire, then plaintiffs had no right to purchase "bunder coal" against an "alongside" contract. The argument is too weak to need much refutation. The terms "bunder" and "alongside" are not terms denoting quality, but place of delivery, and if the allowance is made it matters little whether the coal starts from alongside or from the bunder. The defendant himself in offering other coals offered them at the bunder. I find this issue in favour of the plaintiff. As to issue No. 2, this was suggested that plaintiffs put themselves in competition with the defendant by buying or offering to buy on his account, and so forced up the price of the 1,000 tons to an undue height. This is not in any way borne out by the evidence. The defendant never tried to buy this coal. The Bombay Company were very properly holding out for a high price as the supply was limited, but there is nothing to show that under the circumstances Rs. 19-12 was not a fair price, and I hold that it was. The purchase was a perfectly "bona fide" one, and the defendant might have secured the coal at the same price himself, had he chosen to do so. As a matter of fact, the remainder of this shipment, some four hundred or four hundred and fifty tons, was sold by the Bombay Company to the plaintiffs at the same price on the 3rd January 1896. It was suggested by the defendant, but without any ground whatsoever, that that sale, too, was an improper one to make for the purposes of this suit. As to issue No. 3 I have already stated that defendant was not entitled to offer other coal. This was the only step he took to remedy the inconvenience, offering at the same time to bear the cost of the difference in transhipment. Having regard to the fact that there was coal of the requisite quality available, I do not think that the steps taken by the defendant are such as would mitigate the amount of damages in any way. As to issue No. 4 the real question is, how are the plaintiffs' damages to be assessed. Were they justified in buying as they did on the 27th November, and, if not, then as of what date should the price be calculated. In the first place I do not think that plaintiffs were entitled as against defendants' letter as an expression of unqualified refusal to perform the contract. They knew that he was able to do so, if he pleased, as the fact of the Bombay Company having the coal was known to both plaintiffs and defendant. If there was no unqualified refusal, plaintiffs could not treat the contract as broken. We have to consider by what date it ought to have been performed. The evidence shows that a ship can come from Cardiff in twenty-four days, but usually twenty-eight days are allowed. It stands to reason that a ship could come from the East coast in less than twenty-seven days but as a matter of fact thirty or thirty-one days are generally allowed. It follows then that a ship with coal of October shipment might have arrived by the 27th, but would certainly arrive by the 30th November or the 1st December. I am inclined to think that plaintiffs were not justified in treating the contract as broken quite so soon as the 27th. It is, however, of very little importance, because if the date to be taken is the 30th November or 1st December, then I have no hesitation in holding on the evidence that the market price of Kiverton Park South Yorkshire coal on those days would be the same, namely, Rs. 19-12, on the bunder. We have the sales on the 27th and another on the 3rd January 1896 at the same rate. The defendant has offered no evidence on the point, and there is nothing to show that the market changed. On the other hand there is evidence to show that the market from October was and still is extremely high. I therefore allowed the rate of Rs. 19-12 less Re. 1 for landing charges. This will give plaintiffs Rs. 2,000, the amount previously decreed. The decree will be confirmed and the plaintiffs' further costs of this hearing and the professional cost, Rs. 120, certified. The judgment continent on the opinion of the High Court, on a case to be stated at defendant's request."

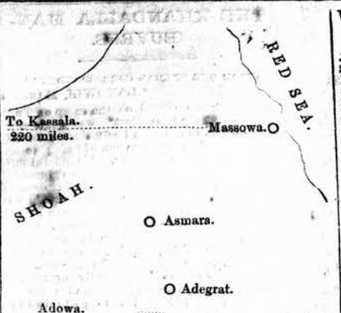
DISPUTE AS REGARDS THE COMPENSATION OF THE NOWROJI HILL LAND.

The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay vs. Mr. Jalbhoy Ardesir Satt and Mr. Dawoodbhoy Jaffer Mungiwalla.

This was an application under section 504 of the Municipal Act by the plaintiff, calling upon the respondents to prove their respective claims as to the compensation for the strip of land taken by the Municipality for the improvement of the Jail Road, East Side, Nowroji Hill. Mr. Rivett-Carnac, barrister-at-law, with Mr. Cowasji Sattna, solicitor, appeared for the first respondent, while Mr. Acworth, of Messrs. Little and Company, represented the second respondent. It appears that last year the Municipality had taken for the improvement of the Jail Road, East Side, a strip of land measuring 2754 square yards. Mr. Jalbhoy Ardesir Satt, the first respondent, relying on an agreement, dated the 23rd April, 1890, claimed compensation for the land from the Municipality, while on the other hand the second respondent, Dawoodbhoy Jaffer, who is the tenant of the first respondents, and who is the present occupier of the land, also claimed the said compensation. It was contended on behalf of the second respondent that the said agreement of 1890 was not valid and binding on him as much as it was not stamped, and as he (second respondent) had not signed it. It was, however, proved on behalf of Mr. Jalbhoy, the first respondent, that the said agreement, though not signed by the present occupier, was signed by his predecessor in title, and that the present occupier had sufficient constructive notice of the existence of the said agreement, and as the agreement was dated prior to the Stamp Act, it required no stamp.

His Honour the Chief Judge, after recording the evidence, held that the present occupier of the land was bound by all the terms of the agreement, which among other stipulations distinctly stated that should the "Circar" or Government ever take the land for any improvements, the landlord was to receive the full compensation of the land. Under the circumstances, the court awarded Rs. 550-12-10, the full value of the land, to the first respondent, Mr. Jalbhoy Ardesir Satt, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum for six months. The second respondent, Mr. Dawoo bhoy Jaffer, was ordered to pay all court costs in relation to the application, and Rs. 34 as the professional costs of the Municipal Solicitor, and Rs. 51 as those of the first respondent.

Mr. Louis S. Moss, Agent and Manager, and Mr. F. W. Reed, Traffic Manager, Madras Railway, intended proceeding on leave about the beginning of next month, but owing to an objection that has been raised that two Executive Officers cannot be away on furlough leave, has been refused, but we hear that the latter officer now intends to apply for whatever privilege leave he is entitled to, so as to enable him to proceed to England on a short holiday trip.



THE SEAT OF WAR IN ABYSSINIA.

The accompanying map gives the relative positions of the chief points of military interest in the war between Italy and King Menelik of Abyssinia. The whole country is a mass, or rather a jumble, of mountains, sometimes rising to the height of 15,000 feet, the tops being covered with snow; plateaux six thousand feet and more above sea level, broken by ravines of almost equal depth. The valleys are often fertile and well-watered, and very malarious; the plateaux are cold, bracing, healthy, but more or less sterile. Massowah is two hundred kilometres from Adegrat, which is now besieged by the Shoans. The fortified lines of Asmara are about one hundred and forty kilometres from Massowah. Adowa is about eighty kilometres from Adegrat. Four hours from Adowa is the sacred city of Axum, where the Emperors of Ethiopia are crowned. It is the calculation of General Baldissera, that if the Italian army rests on the lines of Asmara, Menelik will get himself crowned at Axum, and then retire for the rainy season to his paternal kingdom, Shoah. That part of Abyssinia interposes between Adowa and Kassala, which is now besieged by the Dervishes. Before the great battle in which the Italian army was routed on the 1st March, Menelik had retired from the neighbourhood of Mount Alekwa towards Adowa, and succeeded in inducing General Baratieri to follow and attack him there. Harrar lies far to the south, five hundred miles from Adegrat. The Italians desired to occupy Harrar via Zeila, so as to threaten Abyssinia in the south. Zeila being in British occupation, and the neutrality of Harrar having been reciprocally guaranteed by Great Britain and France, the convention also neutralising the caravan route to Harrar, the French objected to the proposal to allow an Italian force to march by that route. The British Government, therefore, referred the Italian Government to the Government of the Republic on the subject, and this diversion has not been effected. Harrar is some one hundred and sixty miles south-west of Zeila, and six hundred miles as the crow flies from Adowa, where the great battle was fought. Menelik obtains his supplies of ammunition, rifles and cannon via Obock, a French port on the Gulf of Tajunah, nearly opposite Aden. The population of Abyssinia numbers 3,000,000.

PASSENGERS BY THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.'S S. S. OCEANIEN.

The following is the list of passengers by the Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer Oceanien proceeding to-day:—

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mr Thos Ingle
Mr de Winton
Mr R W Stevens
Mr Eliseno Gutei
Lady Jane Meadowne
Miss E Brownlow and nurse
Mrs G L E May
Mr A Cotta
Mr Lewis Steward
Col. and Mrs C F A Turnbull, child and nurse
Mr and Mrs A Wilson
Rev and Mrs Spencer Lewis and 2 children
Mrs Hume Henderson
Mrs Haslem and child
Mr A Frederick
Mr and Mrs Meyerovich
Mrs Youngbusband
Mr Dosegne
Mr. W F Hamilton, and child
Mr Butt
Mr Peat
Surg-Capt H Fcogs
Mrs Gordon
Surg.-Lapt M A Ker
Mrs and Mrs Hallley
Mrs Sandrs and child
Mrs Jacob and 2 children and ayah
Capt and Mrs W Stewart
Mr and Mrs Brooks Adams
Mr Lismaan
Mr Jamaracy
Mrs Fooks and child
Rev and Mrs R W Parker
Miss Nicolle
Miss Baucus
Miss Bancus
Mr and Mrs C L Johnson
Mr George M Xydes
Mr Tempo
Mrs Preston, child and nurse
Mr and Mrs Winston
Mrs Dr Jacob
Mrs Rudd
Mrs Lafrentz
Miss Corselles
Mrs Wilkinson
Mr and Mrs Dubedfet
Mr and Mrs Osmont and child
Mr and Mrs Jacque
Mr Delpit
Mr Bardet
Mr Cumac
Mr Hahn
Mr and Mrs Tournier
Mr Chonel
Mrs Abrial
Mr Vasson
Mr Abrial
Mr Cabrel
Mr and Mrs Tribour
Mr Grosiier
Mr Baptiste
Mr and Mrs Neyret and servant
Mr Herbin
Mr E Menon
Mr and Mrs Hoffer
Miss Van Manen
Mr Roggeeard
Mr and Mrs Van de Brisk d'Obrenam, 3 children and servant
Mr Schmidt
Mr Tuner and child
Mr and Mrs Voer
Mr and Mrs Gerson and 3 children
Mr Gurd Eckhardt
Rev and Mrs F X and child
Mrs Weekes and child
Mrs Pergie
Mrs Beaumont and 2 children
Mr Maconochie
Mr Angus
Mr and Mrs F A Upcott
Mr Upcott, (Junior)
Mrs Leonard
Capt and Mrs M Barrett and child
Mr Jacob

FOR PORT SAID.—Count Nostitz and European servant.

FOR ADEN.

Mr and Mrs Kasum and 3 children.
Mr and Mrs Fakerjee Homusjee and child

A HOUSE-HOLDER'S COMPLAINT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I live on the 4th floor of a house at Esplanade Cross Road, and have for the past eight or ten days been put to considerable inconvenience for want of water. In the mornings the taps yield absolutely nothing and the little that I have been able to draw off has been between the hours of 6 and 7 p.m. Even this measure supply, which has been growing less daily, has come to a stop, and now I can get not even a drop. I cannot imagine the cause of this, unless it is that the Municipality is trying to make up for what it threw away on the fire at the Stores. If this is the correct explanation, it speaks very little for the capacity of the Tansa Lake, which we were informed, shortly after its construction, would hold a three-years' supply of water for each of the inhabitants of Bombay, even if during that period there were no rainfalls. I need not attempt to describe to you, sir, the many inconveniences which this want of water causes especially to those who, like myself, are particular about morning baths, and it is extremely unsatisfactory that we who pay the rates and taxes should have to suffer in this way. Personally, I should be more than satisfied with an hour's supply morning and evening, and this surely is reasonable. I shall feel obliged if you will kindly find place for this in your paper so that it may catch the eye of the responsible authorities.—Yours, &c.,

R.

March 20.

The dates of departure for the Murree Hills and the destination of the troops under the Punjab Command, are as follows:—3rd Rifle Brigade, six com panies, 8th and 9th April, to Kuldanna, the 5th Western Division R.A., to command Rifle Brigade, 12th April, to Thobha, where they will be joined by a fourth company of the K. O. S. Bs. on the 17th. Three companies of the 2nd Royal Scotts Fusiliers leave Sialkote for Ghora Dhakka on the 9th proximo. The 1st Gordon Highlanders leave Gharial on the 21st April.

The total out-turn of tea from the Assam gardens during 1894 was 91,81,9,059lbs., as compared with 94,219,904lbs. in the preceding year, or an increase of 609,155lbs., which was small compared with the large increase of over 12 700,000l bs. recorded in 1893. The large increase in 1893 was due, says a report, to an unfavourable season and consequent short crop in 1892, and the small increase in the year under review points to the past season having been only a fair one.

The uses to which electric street cars are being put in American cities are constantly increasing. In New York, in Brooklyn, and in Washington the cars are now regularly used in the collecting and distributing of letters and packages. Instead of letter carriers walking round to the branch offices and the street letter boxes, and carrying the letters bags to the post offices, postal cars are kept on the going night and day. With a car, set apart entirely for this postal work, three men travel. One a motor; one collects the bags from the street boxes, and a third sorts the letters. A great saving of time is effected; for when the car reaches the central office, all the letters are sorted and tied in bundles ready for the bags in which they are to be carried to their destination. In Brooklyn and in Philadelphia cars are being largely used for social purposes. People living in the suburbs who are giving evening parties hire special cars, and give notice to their guests that the cars will leave at a stated time. All the guests meet at the car, and are conveyed to and from the home of their hosts at twice the speed of ordinary travel in carriages or cabs. These special cars are beautifully furnished

WHOLESALE CONVERSION AT KHULNA.

As already stated, the Metropolitan of India, Dr. Johnson, recently visited Rainey-abad in the Khulna Sundarban and intends to erect a church and schoolhouse there. The district is one of peculiar interest, at the same time is little known. Rainey-abadeis more correctly speaking Rudd-Rainey-abad, the property of Mr. J. Rudd-Rainey, Proprietor of Khulna Estate, is situated on the confluence of the rivers Pasur and Uruа-Mangia, about thirty miles from the station of Khulna and germane of the Bengal Central Railway and less than a hundred miles from the sea; it would undoubtedly form a far better sea port than Morreliganj, created temporarily some years ago, as the navigation there from the sea is not near so difficult as the latter place; the former would more readily tap the ship trade in rice than the latter, and it used to be conveyed from thence to Morreliganj during the time the latter was a sea-port.

Rudd-Rainey-abad was for many years resumed by Government as belonging to the Sunderban; but Mr. J. Rudd-Rainey disputed the title of the Government to the property as belonging to the Sundarban and claimed it as his own, and finally the Board of Revenue in 1868, on Mr. Rainey's strong representation of facts to them, acting on the advice of their law officers, instead of contesting their claims up to the Privy Council, admitted that their claims were invalid, and released the property as belonging to Mr. Rainey's. The area of land thus released was more than 10,000 'bigahs,' and the forests were at that time infested with wild beasts of all descriptions, including the much-dreaded Royal Bengal tiger, which could not here be approached from the comparative safety of a "howdah" as in other parts of India, but only on foot, as the ground is too soft for an elephant. The largest of the fera naturæ here is the one-horned rhinoceros, which is identical with that of Java, Bh. Sondalcus, and there are wild buffaloes and pigs, four distinct species of deer, and other wild animals. Mr. Rudd-Rainey has since the date mentioned nearly the whole of the lands, and then produce abundant rice crops now.

Some years ago the Baptist Christians, who had been much looked after by their European Baptist Ministers, the late Mr. Parry and the now lamented Mr. Sale, father of the Judge of the High Court, being as they alleged, when those missionaries had left the Sunderbans troubled by their landlords, Mr. Rainey gave them protection by allowing the refugees to settle on his lands. A short time ago, a number of them petitioned the Society for the Propogation of the Gospel to be received thereas Members of the church of England, and subsequently the Rvd. Mr. Whitehead the head of the Oxford Mission, visited them; and being convinced of the sincerity of their motives the zealous and energetic Metropolitan of India, Dr. Johnson, visited them at Rainey-abad lately, and after being satisfied that they had been properly instructed in the tenets of the Church of England confirmed many of them, and intends, we belive, to build a church and schoolhouse there. The divine service on the occasion was a very interesting one, as the Christian converts brought almost all the forest produce as offerings.

The Metropolitan subsequently addressed the following letter to Mr. J. Rudd-Rainey: Dear Sir—I have to thank you for your letter received as I passed through Burisal, in which you express your desire to assist us in taking up the work in the Khulna district by presenting us with two wigahs of land as a free gift. The Revd. Mr. Whitehead or Mr. Duffadar will call upon you when next they visit Khalna in order to make the necessary arrangements for the transfer of the land. I trust that our efforts in the district may result in raising the standard of character amongst the Christian community. Thanking you again for your sympathy and support, I am, yours faithfully, Edward S. Calcutta."—"Englishman."

CHINA NEWS.

During the past week (March 4) bloodthirsty details of the "coup d'etat" at Seoul have come to hand. They indicate a fearful state of things at the Corean capital. It is obvious that the short reign of the Japanese Minister has resulted in no improvement either on the Government, and if nothing satisfactory is to be done with Corea some stronger power must step in and administer the affairs of the country. The pacification of Formosa is proceeding slowly, the extraordinary brutality of the Japanese operating detrimentally against the welfare of the country. We are informed that both at the time the Black Flag deserted the island and since, the Chinese of all classes have been subjected to shocking indignities, and that the Japanese have behaved in a manner which belies the claim for civilization set up on their behalf. At the present moment the compradore of Messrs. Lapraik, Cass and Company, and the Honzkong and Shanghai Bank lies under arrest on a charge of assisting the insurgents. We hope the Powers that are represented by consul in Formosa will see that this man is accorded a fair trial, for we hear that the only offence committed by him was to assist the poor women and wretched Chinamen who were fleeing from the island because of the cruelties and slaughter of the Japanese. At one time it was supposed the Japanese would banish opium from the island, but the latest information from Japan is to the effect that the Japanese Government intends to establish an opium monopoly in Formosa. The new Japanese Colonial Department is about to create two bureaus, one to deal with Formosa and the other with Hokkaido.

The Impression appears to be growing at Peking and Tientsin that the remaining portion of the Chines indemnity will not be paid over to Japan.

The Viceroy of the Fukien Province has recommended to the Emperor that the Magistrate at Kucheng should be dismissed from office because of his failure to keep the vegetarians of the district in good order. It will be remembered that it was the vegetarians who committed the murder of the Rev Mr. Stewart and other missionaries at Hwasang in August last.

A few sporadic cases of plague still appear, in Hongkong but there is no appearance of an epidemic. Much indignation has been felt because Singapore has imposed quarantine restrictions against the Colony.

The British Trade Committee appointed by his Excellency the Governor to inquire into the subject of Foreign competition with British over and report in accordance with the terms of Mr Chamberlain's circular of queries has been reconstituted, and now consists of the Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart (Colonial Secretary), Captain Hastings, Mr. N. J. Ede, and Mr Chantrey Inchbald.—"China Mail."

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE POLO TOURNAMENT.

The second match of this tournament was played off at Murdan on Tuesday, afternoon. Unfortunately a heavy gale of wind blowing straight down the ground made play very difficult, but in spite of all the spectators were treated to a fast, accurate and keenly contested game. The opponents were the 1st Punjab Cavalry, Captain Western, Captain Craddock, Mr. Hammer and Mr. Battine, and the Guides' second team which consisted of Captain Hodson, Mr. Baldwin Mr. Johnston and Mr. Heard. Both sides kept the ball moving, and hard-hitting and hard galloping were the order of the day. At the call of time the Guides' score stood at eight goals and the subsidiaries two goals, made by the 1st Punjab Cavalry. A great gathering watched the match with the deepest interest, amongst the spectators might be seen our quondam enemy of Swat, and Bajaur. To-morrow the 2nd Punjab Cavalry plays the Guides' 1st team.

AFFAIRS IN THE FAR EAST.

The *Rising Sun* has the following jingle. It may be sung to the tune of "Oyuchasan" but the singer will have to supply his own chorus:—

'Tis plain that the ruler in Seoul
By becoming of Russia the tool
Has done to Japan
All the harm that he can
And proved that he is a 'all' fool.
He's exploded, I fear, the idea
That Japan could reform poor Corea;
As Viscount Miura,
In trying to cure her,
Made a state of affairs rather queer.
The Diet's suspended again,
Mr. Kudo did merely complain,
That to stay in the dark
Just at present's no lark,
While Russia the 'Kudos' doth again.

It is regrettable, observes a contemporary, that the efforts made for improving the cotton produced in this country, by the introduction of superior exotic varieties, seem to be meeting with so little success. From a note on the Nagpur Experimental Farm, by Dr. J. W. Leather, Agricultural Chemist to the Government of India, just published in the *Agricultural Ledger*, may be gained some insight into the difficulties encountered in these attempts, even after the finding of a foreign cotton suitable to the soil, and into some of the reasons why the Indian growth continues to be valued so low in European markets. Upland Georgian, New Orleans, Louisiana Prolific and Sea Island have all been tried at the Nagpur Farm, but none of them have given much promise of success except the first mentioned. This cotton was tried experimentally for years, with certain local varieties, *Bani* and *Jari*, on neighbouring plots. By certain cotton spinners the out-turns of Upland Georgian, *Bani*, and *Jari* were valued as follows:—In 1883 at Rs. 78, Rs. 72, and Rs. 58 per 340lb.; in 1889 at Rs. 79, Rs. 70, and Rs. 50 per 345 b.; in 1891 at Rs. 90, Rs. 74, and Rs. 50, respectively; and in 1895 at Rs. 100, Rs. 100, and Rs. 88 per 392lbs. In 1895 the Upland Georgian was reported on as superior to the Hingangbat varieties. The out-turn of *Jari*, however, was found to be quantatively higher than that of the other two, and after the valuation of the crop in 1891, the Superintendent of the Farm came to the conclusion that, taking the value per acre into account, the difference, though not very great, was more than sufficient to account for the superior qualities being driven out of the market. *Jari* had yielded 22per cent. more in value than *Bani* and 18 per cent. more than Upland Georgian. At the same time it was pointed out that the price realised for Jari was beyond its intrinsic value, owing to its being largely used for adulterating superior varieties, and that if means were adopted to check the fraudulent mixing, it would be interesting to see whether the better varieties could not hold their own against *Jari*, in spite of the latter's larger out-turn. According to the Farm Report of 1891-92, the Master of the Empress Mills valued *Jari* at only Rs. 50 per 345lb., as against Rs. 79 for the American varieties, and Rs. 74 for local *Bani*. It appears, however, that perhaps after all the root is not to be solely blamed in the matter of mixing, as the middleman, it is stated, rarely allows him to obtain the full value of high-class cottons. In this light it is not very surprising to read that a few years ago some cultivators in the Wardha district, to whom Upland Georgian seed had been distributed, although unanimous in saying that this cotton was whiter than the ordinary country kind, and yielded a larger proportion of cleaned cotton, were subsequently found to have mixed the exotic seed with that of the indigenous varieties, with the consequence that no conclusion whatever could be drawn from the experiment.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

"MAKING-UP"—the manufacture of artificial complexions—is said to be lamentably on the increase.

Proficiency in the art of cooking is just now reckoned among the highest accomplishments of Parisian society.

"Always your affectionate mother, V. R. I.," is how the Queen signs herself in her letters to her sons and two daughters-in-law.

A San Francisco woman is suing her sister for £50,000 for "services rendered" in promoting the successful marriage of the latter.

A novelty in wearing apparel consists of a pair of black stockings on the outside of which near the top is a neat little pocket woven on to the stocking. Those pockets are made for valuables—rings and jewels.

The Prince of Wales, simple and unostentatious as he always desires his private visits to be, cannot be flittingly entertained for even two